CHARLES ALEXANDER, PUBLISHER, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE.-TERMS & PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE

J. MUSGRAVE'S STOCK & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

8. E. corner of Chesnut and Third sts.

PUBLIC STOCKS.	Par	Present	The Steam Boat No
LOANS.	Value.	Prices,	FOLK, Captain Jelli
4 4 4 4 4	9.77		leaves the foot of A
nited Statos') 1914,		101 00	days excepted, at haif
Six per centof 1814,	100	101 50	6 o'clock, for Baltimore, via Delaware City and Lin
Loans, rez.)	100	105 00	Canal, passing the Summit Bridge.
a. Fiveper cent. Loan of 1820,		105 00	The Steam Boat P
December 1031	100	105.00	LADELPHIA, Cap
. Four and whalf per cent. Loan,	100	99 60	LADELITIA, Cap
o. Three per contdo.	100	62 00	Crocker, le aves the en
ennsylvania, Five percent do.	100	101 50	Crocker, le aves the en Light street wharf, B more, every morning.
piladelphin, Six per centdo.	100	111 00	more, every morning.
Doc Fire per centdo.	100	103 75	days excepted, at 6 o'clock, for l'hiladelphia, same ro
buylkill Navigation, Six per cent.	100	117 00	Passengers for the Peninsula, from this city, wil
nion Canal, Six per cent. Loan,	100	104 50	taken daily on board the steamboat Norfolk, for D
hesapeake and Delaware Loan,	100	06 83	ware City, from whence they will immediately proc
asonic, Fix per centdo.	100	108 00	on the Canal, in he Barge Lady Clinton, to St. Geor
Bronic, Pix per cent.		102 00	where stages will be in readiness to convey them to
Do. Five per centdo.		102 00	ver the same afternoon, passing through Can'w
BANK STOCKS.			Bildge, Blackbird and Survrns.
ulted States,	100	123 25	Passengers for Ceptreville or Chestertown, will
wth America	400	414 00	part in the Norfolk, and leave Arch street whar
marylvania	400	450 00	
hiladelphia,	-100 ,	99 25	above, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday me
rmers' and Mechanics',	50	58 50	ings, arriving early the same evening-passing the S
ommercial,	50	53 50	mit Bridge, Middletown, Hend of Chester and Chur
ochanics's	35	44 00	hill, from which stages will leave the next morning
		30 60	Easton.
thuylkill,		36 50	Passengers will be landed at and taken from the dit
orthern Liberties,		64 00	ent landings on the Delaware.
onthwark,	50		By the above arrangement, passengers i
naington,	30	37 00	leave Philadelphia in the morning, travel 5 miles on
an Township,	25	3: 00	Canal, and return to the city before dark.
ermantown,	50	54 00	All baggage at the owners' risk. Apply on board
amden,	50	40 00	Norfolk, at the Office, N. E. corper of Arch and W.
renton,	30	34 00	street, or at the Office on Perot's Wharf, first below A
INSURANCE STOC	KS.		street. N. DAVIDSON, Agent,
		424 00	
nanaylvania,	83 33		june 1-tf Perot's wharf, 1st below Area stree
hiladelphia,	1	94 00	TICKETS-
orth America,	10		
nion,	60	57 00	IN the Union Canal Lottery, 6th Class,
hanix	50	80 00	1829, to be drawn on Saturday, June 13th, wil
elaware.	40	36 00	soid by DAVIS & FOWELL, for \$9; Halves, 4
arise,	60	90 00	Quarters, 2 25; Eighths, 1 121. Orders from the et
nited States,	25	32 00	try thankfully received by DAVIS & POWELL,
tlantic,	60	57 00	93 Chesnut street
merican Fire Insurance,	100	146 25	SCHEME.
ennsylvania Life Insurance,	90	25 50	
ennsylvania Fire do	50	62 50	40 prizes of
Anny Ivania File do		1	210,000.
CANAL AND BRIDGE	SIUCK	3.	2

Union Canal—Old Strek, 200 Union Canal—Old Strek, 200 Union Canal—New Stock, 200 Behaylkill Navigation Shares, 100 Eabligh Coal and Navigation, 50 Chesapecke and Delaware Canal, 200 Schuylkill Permanent Bridge do. 10 BILLS OF EXCHANGE. Bills on London, 60 days, 110 per cer BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

225 00 103 00

Connecticut, 1 1-2	Richmond and bran-
New York.	ches,
City Banks, par.	Valley,
Country notes,2	Romny branch, 1 1-2
A PRODUCT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	Wheeling,4
New Jersey	District of Columbia, l
Book of Brunswick 1 1-2	description of the second
Patterson, 1 1-2	North Carolina.—
M	1 tible Pest.
All others par.	Newborn,
Notes !	DIRIG DRIES
Pennsylvania	South Carolina,

Brownsville,4 Pittsburg,1 1-2	Tennessee.
All others,par.	New Orleans,
GUINEAS,	5
DOUBLOONS,	
S. A. DOUBLOONS,	15 1
TWENTY FRANK P	IECES 3 7
AMERICAN GOLD,	41

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

GOODENOUGH takes the liberty of tendering his sincere thanks to his friends and the his for the liberal support he has received since he had the EXCHARGE COFFEE HOUSE in this City; public for the liberal support he has received since he opened the Exchange Copyer House in this City; and begs to assure them that no exertions shall be wanting to merit a continuance of their favours.

Having been induced by the great increase of business to build an extensive addition, and make expensive alterations and genairs, in new finishing and painting—the whole Establishment is now in the most perfect

The Exchange Coffee House is more than one third larger than any other Hotel in this City, and has double the number of Family Parlours and Bed rooms of any other similar Establishment in Canada—and furnished in a style superior to any in America.

The LADIES' MUSIC ROUM is furnished with an application of Alveira

elegant Plano Fortz and a choice collection of Music.
Attached to the Establishment, and for the exclusive enjoyment of its Guests, is a BATHING HOUSE.

In frost of the House is the Stage Office—the only

place in the City where Scats are taken for Niagara, Albany and Quebec.

From these superior advantages, and his long experience in the business, A. G. flatters himself that Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Montreal will find in the Exchange Coffee House better accommodations than in any other Hotel in Canada.

any other Hotel in Canada.

He begs to add, that his TABLE shall be unrivalled by any, and that his whole study shall be to render his table and happy. Montreal, June 3, 1829.

\$273,760,

S the sum Total, which will be distributed on Saturday next, by the drawing of the Union Canal ottery. Capital prizes, 2 of \$10,000; 40 prizes of Lottery. Capital prizes, 2 of \$10,000; 40 prizes of \$1,000. Tickets at this office \$9 50, shares at the rate of 9 dollars, and why I am induced to sell at those prices, is this; latterly, individuals have crept into the business, who sell tickets for any price below scheme price, for first set; their reasons for so doing I am at less to know, though it may be that although they do a they have a large profit. But this much I do know, that my business expenses will not warrant me to sell at the above prices, and it is evident my expenses are a great deal less than that of those to whom this alindes; not withstanding, for anght I now know, I may sell for cost,—at least, I curtail the arrangements of those who sell any wray, and afterwards go any way.

sell any way, and afterwards go any way. L. W. MALLON,

NOTICE. A LE persons having claims against the estate of ADULPH EHRINGHAUS, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, and those persons owing the said Estate, to pay without delay to

THOMAS G. LEUFFER, Administrator, Beach street, on Schuylkill.

Woolrych's Commercial Law. UST received and for sale by R. H. SMALL, No. 165 Chesnut street, a Practical Treatise on the Commercial and Mercantile Law of England. By Humphrey W. Woolrych, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, in 1 vol. royal 8 vo. june 11—St

Connecticut Reports, Vol. 6. TUST received and for sale by R. H. SMALL, No. 165 Cheanut street, Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut, prepared and published in pursuance of a State Law of the State. By Thomas Day, into 11-3t

OR SALE, at the ARCADE, West Avenue, No. 16, An Essay on Grammar. By the Rev. J. Wilson. ESSAY ON GRAMMAR. HARRISON HALL

BOARDING. FEW GENTLEMEN BOARDERS can be

THE CITIZENS' CANAL LINE, Between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THE shortest, most pleasant, and most safe FOLK, Captain Jelfries, leaves the foot of Arch street every morning, Sundays excepted, at haif past o'clock, for Baltimore, via Delaware City and Line of SECTION .

TICKETS-

	SCHEME,
	40 prizes of
	210,000.
	25,335.
	40500.
	51200.
	51100.
1	large number of 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 20
	10 dollar prizes. inne 4-if

Know all men by these presents, THAT THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY Sixth Class, will be drawn on CF SATURDAY NEYT—that there are FORTY PRIZES OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, TWO OF TEN THOU-SAND DOLLARS, and sundry other CAPITALS, and that we intend selling our share of them. CLAYTON & Co. Lafayette Office, No. 33 South Third street.

Orders from abroad attended to instanter. june 9-4t

REMOVAL. MOORE & ATKINSON,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, five doors below Chesnut street, where they have, and keeping on hand, an assortment of Cloths, Cass and Vestings, with an assortment of Spring and Summer goods, all of which they will make up in a fashionable style, and at a short notice.

may 18—2m

Robert Smith, Jeweller. ANUFACTORY back of No. 45 South Second street, where he has for sale a handsome lot of JEWELLERY, which he will sell low for cash, or approved notes.

N. B. Old gold and silver taken in exchange for arti-

City Clerk's Office.

June 1, 1829. OTICE.—The owners of hackney coaches or other carriages, wagons, carts, and drays, are hereby notified, that the city ordinances require them, under penalty, on failure, to appear at this office, from this day, the first of June to the tenth of the same month, and take out a new certificate of their carriages, wagons, carts and drays, respectively. wagons, carts and drays, respectively.
june 2—d9t JOHN NORVELL, City Clerk.

City Commissioners' Office,

OIL FOR LIGHTING THE CITY.—Sealed proposals, to be endorsed "Proposals for Oil," will be received by the City Commissioners of the City of Philadelphia, at their office, until twelve o'clock on the 15th day of June, instant, for supplying the City with summer strained and winter pressed Spermaceti Oil, warranted to be of the first quality and pure Sper-

Summer strained, 7,500 gallons. Winter pressed, 8,500 do. Total,.....16,000 gallons. The delivery of the Oil to be commenced on the first

day of next July, and continued, in such quantities as may be wanted, and at such times as may be designated Cash will be paid on the delivery of the Oil, or monthly, agreeably to the wishes of the persons whose june 5-d9t JOHN NORVELL, City Clerk.

ARCADE AGAIN!!

Both sold on Saturday by A. J. BUNN. No. 9 East Avenue, Arcade. Union Canal Lottery draws on Saturday, in the Areade. For some of the capitals apply as above.

J. W. WILLIAMS. No. 23 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN & ORNAMINTAL PAINTER. march 14-tf

The Last of the Plantagenets. TUST published and for sale by TOWAR & HOGAN, No. 255 Market street, the Last of the Plantageners, an Historical Romance, illustrating some of the Public Events, and Domestic and Ecclesiastical Manners of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, in 2

ROBERT HILL, No. 24 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, AS just received, and offers for sale, a large and extensive assertment of white and colored Flagons, small Seent Hottles; Rogers' Razors; Gen-tlemen's Dressing Cases; Segar Cases, a new and beautiful article; Florida Water; with a full supply of French, English and American Perfumery, of the best qualities, and which he offers for sale on the lowest

R. H. has also received a fresh supply of that much admired article, PERFUMED NOTE AND LET-TER PAPER.

SICILY SHUMAC. SMALL lot of SICILY SHUMAC, just re-A SMALL tot of languire of NORTH & WARRIN, No. 7 Franklin Place, 2 doors above the Post Office.

LONDON EDITIONS F Gibbon's Rome, Russell's Modern Europe, Johnson's works, Robertson's works, Plutarch's Lives, Sinkspeare, Arabian Nights, Whiston's Josephus, Life in Paris, Universal Songster, Paley's works, Hazlett's British Poets, English version of Polyglati Rible, Hume and Smollet's England, with Burke's continuation, for

Union Line for Baltimore,

Daily at half past 6 o'clock, A. M. and 12 o'clock moon. Steam Boats New Castle, Capt. M. C. Jenkins; Dela-ware, Donglass; Independence, D. Robinson, United States, Trippe; Constitution, Pearce.

THE shortest, most pleasant, and expeditious route, 16 miles land carriage, with change of horses, apon an excellent gravel turnpike road, the scite of the contemplated Rail Road between the two cities.

The Steam Boat New Castle, Capt. M. C. Jea-

The Steam Boat New Castle, Capt. M. C. Jen-kins, leaves Chesnut street wharf, every morning except Sunday, at half-past 6 o'clock, for New Castle, when passengers take couches o Frenchtown and arrive at Baltimore before 6 o'clock, the same afternoon, by the splendid new steam boat In-

The proprietors having been at great expenses in fit-ting up this line to render it as perfect as possible, with elegant fast-boats, excellent cauches and a change of horses, can convey passengers from city to city, in much shorter time than any other line, arriving at either city on an average of 11 to 12 horse. shorter time than any vines.
on an average of 11 to 12 hours.
The U. States Mail line
what dai

The U. States Man line leaves the same wharf daily, at 12 o'clock noon, and arrives at Baltimore in ample time for any of the cisk of the owner. The U. States Man line leaves the same wharf daily, at 12 o'clock noon, and arrives at Baltimore in ample time for any of the june 1—tf

LOOK AT THIS:

40 PRIZES OF \$1 000. NION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 6, for 1819, to be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday, June 13th, 1819. Yates & M'Intyre, Mana-

SCHE	
2 prizes of \$10.000	51 prizes of
25,835	51
401,000	102
40	162
5!200	102
51 100	204
5190	1020
5180	11475

Tickets, \$10; Halves, b; Quarters, 2 50; Eighths, Tickets and Shares for sale, at reduced prices.

at RAMBORGER'S.

Areade Lottery Office. Fortune's own abode, N. E.
corner of Decatur and Carpenter streets, back of the
Areade. Uncurrent notes taken in payment for tickets. Orders



Office of the Commissioner of Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

LOAN. OTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of assembly of this commonwealth passed on the 22d day of April last, entitled "An act relative to the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road," Propo-sals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Loans in the city of Philadelphia, until 5 o'clock, P. M. of the nipeteenth day of June next, for lending to the said commonwealth for Canal and Rait Road pur-poses, the sum of two million two hundred thousand dollars; the principal to be reimbursable by the com-monwealth at any time after the first day of December, ne thousand eight hundred and fifty four.
Certificates of stock transferable at the pleasure of the

holder, at the office of the said Commissioner according to law, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, pay-ble half yearly, either at the Treasury Office of at the Bank, of Pennsylvania, will be issued by the said

Commissioner.

The proposals will therefore state not only the sum offered to be loaned, but the amount of premium proposed to be given for every one hundred dollars of stock pearing an interest of five per centum aforesaid. The Commissioner reserves the right to accept the whole or any part of the sums offered, unless the proposals stipuate to the contrary; and all proposals accepted will be placed on the footing as to premium of the lowest bid

accepted.

If any proposals made by a Banking Company are accepted, the amount will remain in the bank making the loan, to the credit of the Commissioners of the internal improvement fund, subject to their draft or order; and the amount loaned by other corporations or by individuals, must be deposited in the Bank of Pennsylvania to the credit of the said commissioners. nia to the credit of the said commissioners, upon a cer of the proper bank, Certificates of stock will be issued in such sums as may be requested by the lender.

The money loaned will be required by the comm
wealth as follows:

\$500,000 on or before the 28th day of June next.

\$500,000 on the 10th day of July next. \$250,000 on the 10th day of August next.

\$250,000 on the foundary of August next, \$450,000 on the 10th day of September next, \$350,000 on the 10th day of November next, When the proposals are for only a part of the whole im to be borrowed, it will be proper to state in them for which of the instalments they are made, and whether to be confined to those instalments only, otherwise it will be considered at the option of the Communication.

it will be considered at the option of the Communication apply the same to any of the instalments.

The proposals will be directed under seal to the Commissioner of Loans, endorsed "Proposals for Canal and Rail Road Lean," and they will not be opened or disclosed until the period for receiving them has elapsed, after which no alterations in the terms will be admitted.

JOHN M. BARCLAY,

Commissioner of Loans, No. 3 York Buildings.

51.....

102......50

Office of Clements & Co. 16 NORTH FOURTH STREET. TNION CANAL LOTTERY, 6th Class, will be drawn on Saturday, the 13th June, inst. SCHEME.

40.....500 102.....41 51......200 51.....100 51 80 11475 10
Tickets, \$9-Shares in proportion.

The As we do not ask FEN DOLLARS from one man for a ticket, and NINE DOLJARS from another, we have stated our charge, and will hold to it. CLEMENTS & CO.

16 North Fourth street. 40 OF \$1000.

TNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 6, NION CANAL LOTTERS, Community of 1829, to be drawn in this city, on Saturday, June 13th, 1829. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

Mulliper Louising-5 Diams	
	EME.
2 prizes of,\$10,000	51 prizes of 570
2	5160
401,000	10250
40	10240
51200	
	20425
51	162020
8180	1147510
Tiekets and Shares in the	shave Schoone will be sold

by us as cheap as at any other office in the city.

Our country friends, who may favour us with an der, are informed that by enclosing a ten dollar note a whole ticket, or \$5 for a half, toe will pay all

NEW ARRANGEMENT

Union Line for New York, Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6, A. M. and 12 o'clock, no The Steamboat BUR-LINGTON, Captain D. Martin, will leave the foot of Cheaput street, at air of Cheanet street, at six o'clock, A. M., for New York, via Trenton, Princeton and New Brunswick.—Passengers arrive at New York by the Steamboat SWAN, Capt. A. Degraw, at 5 o'clock the same afternoon. Fare through, \$4.

The Steamboat TREN. The Steamboat TREN-TON, Capt. A. Jenkina, leaves the fort of Chemut street, at 12 o'clock, muon, for New York. Passengers by this line are conveyed by the way of Barden-town and New Brunswick; also, by the way of Tren-ton. Princeton and New Brunswick, lodge at New Brunswick, arrive at New York by the Steambort THISTLE, at 10 o'clock next morning. Fare through,

Both the above boats stop at Burlington, Bristol, Whitehill, Bordentown and Trenton. They are the only boats that go to Trenton. All bargage at the risk of its owners.

J. VANDEGHIFF, Agent.

FOR EASTON.—The Mail Conch for Easton, Paleaves Bristol every day, Sundays excepted, on the arrival of the Steamboat Burlington, passing through Newtown, Newhope, Lambertsville, Frenchtown and Milford New York passenges by the Prenchtown and Milford New York passengers by this conveyance wishing to go to Mauch Chunk, take coach at Easton next morning, and arrive at 10 o'clock, A. M. june 5-40

Splendid English and French Engravings. E UST received, a beautiful collection of Engravings, among which are the following, viz:—
Pheasant, Snipe and Puffin Shooting, 3 Engravings, from a Painting by Reinagle; A View near Whitby, Yorkshire, from a Picture by Walinstey; Arunde Castle and Dalmaily Western Highlands, Scotland; Fos Breaking Cover, from a Painting by Reinagle, R. A.; Dover Chatle and Ruin of Hyland Abbey, Yorkshire; The Cockney's misfortunes, 6 Illustrations, and Chiswick House; flustrations from Ivachoe, from designs by Westhall, R. A.; The Fortune Teller and Prayer, Ergraved by Debucourt; The Cottage Seamstress and Peasant smoking, drawn by Westhall, R. A. from the Original Paintings in Possession of R. P. Enight, Esq.; The Departure of Mary, Queen of Scotts, to France, and her Flight into England, Engraved by Bartolozzi, R. A. and Painted by Westhall.

The Orange and Handkerchief Merchan's, (2 splendid engravings,) with a variety of others, for sale, at low prices, by
S. HART & SON,
65 South Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.
june 10—65t E UST received, a beautiful collection of En-

REMOVAL.



Miss M. McMINN respect-fully informs her friends and cus-tomers, that she has removed from No. 17 North Second street, corner of Jones' Alley, to No. 11 SOUTH SECOND ST., a few doors below Market street.

MILLINERY, of the latest Paris fashions.
Also, a general assortment of FANCY
Also, a general assortment of LEGHORN, SPLIT
STRAW and CHIP FLATS. She would at the same time respectfully inform the friends and customers of Miss E. McMINN, that the FANCY DRESS MAKING will be carried on as usual

at the above mentioned place. W. H. MOORE, UNDERTAKER, No. 102 and 179 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the Great preference which has been bestowed on him and his Warehouse. The subscriber also respectfully informs Warehouse. The subscriber also respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to keep a general assortment of COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND. Also, staff of every description on hand, which can be made to order. The whole business of FUNERALS will be attended to, if desired, on unusual low terms; such as furnishing Hearses, Carriages, Shrouds, Winding-sheets, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole study to the above named business.

A quantity of Coffin stuff always on hand, which can be afforded very low. N. B. Attendance at all hours, night and day.

april 18-6m JAMES CHESNUT. BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 194 Callowhill street, Philadelphia,
VIERE he offers on the lowest terms, SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY of every description.

Also, Hazen's SYMBOLICAL PRIMMER; or
Class Book, No. t—and SPELLING and DEFINER;
or Class Book, No. 2, retail or in quantities. German School Books, Testaments. Prayer Books, &c. Day Books, Legers, Journals, &c. Books neatly rebound, and Blank Books bound to any

Bindery No. 28 North Third street. april 50-tf Looking Glass Plates & Engravings. Also, direct from the Manufactory, and selected by a competent person, a great variety of looking-glass plates, of a superior polish, and free from specks; aizes from 4 by 24 to 70 inches, which will be sold in the ulate or formed as mostless.

plate or framed as mantles or piers.

A large assortment of glasses ready framed, the pattern and gilding of superior finish, always on hand, and which will be sold at the lowest prices.

THOMAS NATT, 134 Market st. three doors above Fourth, South side.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

		PAGAIN LUCKY.
3	37	46, the capital prize of \$5,000.
19	47	53, a prize of
16	37	53,100.
16	19	37,100.
All p	resen	ted and PAID this morning, at the above
nention		
N. B.	. The	e splendid Union Canal Lottery draws of

SLATERS RE called upon to examine a lot of SLATE, which will be sold at VERY REDUCED PRIto close a concern, at the Hay-scales Wharf, N equire of GEORGE GORGAS, jr. On said Wharf.

BUILDERS

Or to ALEXANDER HAMPTON,
april 4—if corner of Twelfith and Cherry streets.

COLORED PAPERS. UST received, direct from France, an elegant assortment of high glazed plain COLORED PA-

Also, Embossed, Morocco, Varnished Wood, and other Fancy Papers.
SAMUEL M. STEWART,
No. 122 Clustest street.

A LARGE and powerful instrument is now prepared, and will be exhibited every day that the sun shines, at the PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM,

Between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, a selection of the most curious and pleasing objects has been made for this exhibition—among them may be enumerated?

The wings and probose of Flies and Mosquitees.

The antenne and dust from the wings and bodies of Moths and Butterflies.

Hair and Fur.

The crystalization of a variety of salts.

The formation of the Arbor Dianns.

The airculation of the Blood.

The Animaleshs in riscour and paste, with a chairty

AT 7 O'CLOCK

CITIZENS LINE FOR NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of the Citizens' Line, ever desirons to accommodate the public and think it would add thereto by changing the hour of starting, from 6 to 7 o'cleect, for the following reasons, to witr they were running at 6 e'cleek without opposition, at that lour, either with Boats or Stages, and much they believe to the comfort and sufety of travellers. Now however they learn, by the public papers, that the Unice and Despatch Lines have intermined to leave this city at 6 o'cleek. The Citizens' Line Proprietors, therefore, to continue that comfort, and they believe safety, which results from avoiding opposition, thave determined to commence on Monday, this day, the 25th mst. at 7 o'cleek.

For New York, through in one day, The new and splendid Steam Boat Philadelphia, Captain Z. W. Kellun, will leave Arch arrest wharf, every day, Sundays excepted, at 70° clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristel and hiordentown. Passengers take Conches 24 miles to Washington, N. J. there take the regard Steam Boat New York, Captain G. Jenkina and arrive in New York. New York, Captain G. Jenkins, and arrive in New York

Passengers for Easton, take coaches at Bristol. N. B. For seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No. 8 Arch street, corner of Front street, or of the Captain, on board the Steam Boat, at Arch street wharf.

may 25-11 Delaware and Schuylkill Canal. N pursuance of the acts of the Legislature of In pursuance of the acts of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Commissionera authorised to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, hereby give notice, that the Books will be opened at the Commissioners' Hall, in the District of Southwark, on Monday, the 15th inst, where they will be kept open between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, daily, for the days to fifeet this purpose. Shore are 6fte days ten days, to effect this purpose. Shares are fifty dollars each, and an instalment of five dollars per share, will be quired at the time of subscribing.
RICHARD RENSHAW,

BENJAMIN JONES, Jr. NATHAN BUNKER, WILLIAM MCGLINSEY, CHARLES WHARTON, Jr. EDWARD SMYTH, Committee.

LITHOGRAPHY.

june 1-co25Je

RENNIEDY & LUCAS,
NO. 90 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
TUST published a View of the Monument
of eracted near the town of Ayr, to the memory of
ROBERT BURNS, the Scottish Burd, from a drawing
took on the spot, by William Strickland, of Philadelohio.

Also, a Portrait of the Rev. MANNING FORCE of St. George's charge, from a painting by H. Brid-Lithography, of every description, executed on the hortest notice, as Portraits, Landscapes, Music, Circu

lars and Cards, See. TO GILDERS. Just received, a small invoice of French and English turnishers, of different forms and sizes. Lithographic Stones for sale, from 8 by 10, to 26 by

An Apprentice wanted, above the age of 18, may 21—4f PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,



No. 26 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. fully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their Store to No. 26 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, opposite the Indian Queen Hotel, where they ma-sufacture and have constantly on hand, a greater variety of on hand, a greater variety of Funey silk, sewing silk, worsted and cotton Suspenders, than has heretofore been offered for sale in this City—including a general assortment of A-L. VANHORNS' late improved and Patented spring roller Sus. ponders, with Springs attached to the Rollers in front, making them in point of case and duter.

to the Rollers in front, making them in point of ease and durability far superior to the Roller Suspenders formerly used, all of which they will dispose of on the make reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Also, kassian belts, Vest springs, Cravat stifficers, Silk, hair and patent leather stocks, Sewing silk webbing Manufactured and sold as above. Country Merchants and others dealing in the above articles will fast it a their advantage to call before they N. B. All hinds of Suspenders repaired.

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and still continues to manufacture, BRUSHES, of every description, which he offers for sale on the most rescensible terms, either for cash or acceptances.

Country merchants and others, who deal in the article, will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices is as moderate as will be found in the city.

Dec. 6—tf

MIERS BUSCH. No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET.

FORSALE



Manly's Lucky Office Again. COMBINATION 8 20 22, a Prize of \$400, was sold on Saturday, at the Lucky Office of REUBEN MANLEY, For capitals in the Union Canal Lottery, which draws a Saturday next, be particular to call at No. 104 South street.

Thomas' Universal Jurisprudence. TUST received and for sale by R. H. SMALL,
No. 165 Chesnut street, A Treatise on Universal
Jurisprudence. By John Pauford Thomas, Esq. of
Queen's College, Cambridge, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and Member of the Royal Asistic
Society. Second edition, revised and enlarged by the
author, in 1 rol. royal 8ve.

JOHNSON & CLARK, No. 14 SOUTH FRONT STREET, AVE just received on consignment, and ofst prices. Saper plaid coloured Cotepally,

Saper plaid coloured Cotepally,
Do. French Argantines,
Do. Flack Italian Crapes,
Do. Fancy Silk Cravets,
Do. French Embro'd Cape,
Do. do. do. Conasons,
Do. do. do. Collars,
Do. do. do. Fiorellas,
Do. Linen Cambric,
Do. Linen Cambric,
Do. Linen Flow Thread,
Soper plain col'd Gros de Sans,
7-16 Satia fig'd Gros de Naple Ribbons,
Hatter's Pongee,
Bobbinet, Gimpad and Thread Lace,
Do. Florellas, Capes, half Hdhis. Seamay 31-11

SUGAR, &c.

ANDING from barque Hercules, at Walnut a street where, as had no be very as had, NEW ORLEANS SUGARS, mid to be very

SHIP NASSAU FOR SALE

The fine coppered and co

YORK HOUSE.

NOS. 5 & 7 COURTLANDT STREET.

THE public is respectfully informed that the subscriber has taken the above well known and one established HOTEL & STAGE HOUSE, labely up in a manner not inferior for comfort and to any in the city, and is intended to permanent bourders, as well as travellers a

residents.
Your House has been long known throughout United States and the Canadas, as the Stage Hashers the principal Northern, Easters and Soulines of Stages strive and take their departure. I cation is in a central and business part of the cit the vicinity of all the principal public buildings; a the North River, East River, and Philadelphia listeam boats, with which there is regular daily course.

The hours at which his tables are specwith especial reference to the accommodate men, and observed with precision. The liquors, the best that the markets and the liquors, the best that the markets and the most regime attention can ensure.

The subscriber has occupied a responsible position in this establishment for several years; and now, he succeeding to its management, as he facis himself qualified to deserve, so he hopes to retain and increase the patronage it has hitherto enjoyed.

JOBN D. ACKLEY.

New York, May 18, 1829. JOBN D. ACKLEY.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LOSS BY FIRE.

Capital authorized by Law. \$400,000 CHARTER PERPETUAL.
THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that this Company continue to make INSURANCE, either. Permanent or Limited, on Property and effects of every description, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, on terms as increal as any similar lossitation. By its Charter it is confined to the single object of INSUISING PROPERTY ON LAND, OR LYING IN PORT, from loss by Fire, and affurds the best security against the clutters a and roin too often consultance by the ravages of that destructive element.

Applications made personally, or by letter, at the

Applications made personally, or by letter, at the Office, No. 134 WALNUT STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN SMITH, Secretary april 7—tf

CREPE DE LYON. UST received from New York, I case assortion of colors Crepe de Lyon, of a superior quality; 500 yards Italian Net, at 31 cents a yard, 100 yards of real Italian Mantus, I yard and a half wide, pressured by 3 importers of the article to be the best piece of silk they ever as win this city—ladies who are desirous of a first rate dress, will please call and view 8; 1800 yards neat small Friendly Prints, warranted fast colors, at 165 cents a yard, common retail price, 20; 2 cases filk Umbrellas, at 92 25, usually sold in this city at 3.25; 25 does.

cents a yard, common retail price, 20; 2 cases Silk Umbrellas, at \$2 25, usually sold in this city at \$2.5; 3 does, first quality Hoskin Mits; a general amortment of Genetlemen's and Ladies' Hoslery; men's mixed Cotton half Hose, at 121 cents a pair; 1 case of plain colored Grande Nap Silks; Mantan Satin Ribbons; 5 hales 44 whise Rieached Shirting Muslin, the heat ever offered in this city, at 12; cents a yard; 20 please emboned Belt Ribbons, quite a new article; 300 papers Pins; Hooks and Eyes by the box; with a variety of emboarble Dry Goods, at No. 46 North Fourth street.

JOHN KENNEDTV MERCANTILE ACADEMY. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen that he continues to give hesons in Pennanship, in a superior style to any substaught in this city, and to write with double the facility
of any other system taught in the Union. Specimes
of improvement will warrant the above. From twairs
to thirty lessons will enable a person to write a good
bold hand, and three lessons will show the great utility
of this system over all others.

N. B. His rooms are open from 6, A. M., to 16,
P. M.
Ladies writein a separate room. Lessons will be given

Ladies writein a separate room; Lessons will be given

BOOK-HHEPIMG.

He also informs that he has completed his new tradition on Book-keeping, and its superiority over all other systems is fully tested by Merchants and Book-hespear of the first taste; his system and perfect increasible manner of instruction are taught by no preference by the Union but himself; his students acquire in from 10 to 22 Lessons generally, a superior knowledge of the selence. The subscriber having passed a portion of his time in one of the first Mercantile houses in the Union, and his long practice in teaching and faithful study, together with the examination of more than one hundred sets of books, in the first counting-houses in this city, enable him to give a superior forms of Books, and most extensive explanation on this very important release.

R. McGONEGAL,

No. 208 Race street, opposite Franklin Squared.
References will be given to Accompany and Moschants of the first standing.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

Chinese Sensitive Leaf,
INVENTED BY JAN PRATUTE CRESCOCK INVESTUB BY JAN PRETIETA CHASELOW THESE Leaves, pleasing over at first sight; are able to divert a whole company; their temperial indement gives sufficient setter for journe constitute for journe chase leaves of a book, they will sever for their vivtue.

To know the temper of a privere, place the Leaf is the palm of his or hot-left hand; and it will temperately move of intell. If the person is of a semple of the intellection of intellection and the semple of the leaf is the person in the least. If he is of a cholerie temper, it rails up and moves towards the most of a cholerie temper, it rails up and moves towards the most remain in the palm of the hand, if a the band of his more and an over-temper, it will move in a very pleasing manner, neither too test nor ten alon, the same as fraince a person, at first eight, will not have them to be an

These Leaves, in the shape of a Fish, Chiangmen, Mermaids, &c. are to be had wholesale and a at No. 23 Chesnet street, Philadelphin; and at the cipal Looking Glass and Fancy Stores in this city, may 25—3m

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

NO. 4 DECATUR STREET.

DULL & WHITE have the following article which they will sell at the lower prices for call ns Imperial printing Paper.
Hoyal do. do.
Modium do. do.
No. 1 2 and 5 Cep writing P
No. 1 and 2 Quario Post
do. Folio do.
Hanging or Stainers
Royal and Super Royal hard
Blue Uap Paper.
Brown Wrapping Paper.
Bledium do. do.
Bonnet Boards.
ders Boards. No. 35 to 65.

Bales at Anction.

BY GILL, PORD & CO. 29 Nearn FRONT STREET. DRY GOODS. ments credit, ments credit, land of Fresh and Summable

mbrie medies, prints, lineas, a, valencia restings, solete ad come bean, fin. LACE GOODS.

73 MARKET STREET. ADDITIONAL.

worted Cicthe, and BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

TO MANUFACTURERS. they sale of Waellen Machinery, to-morrow

g articles.

The cod single finishers and breakers, tenter hook
opener host pickers, Billy's and Jenny's shearin
thes, raising frames, shearing boards, hand shear
ns, rusts, geers, scales, weights, stores and various
articles. will be ready one day previous to sale.

BY JENNINGS & THOMAS, 36 NORTH FRONT STREET.

LEGHORN HATS. ny, at 5 e'clock, on a liberal credit, by not received per Emeline, via New York, a LEGHORN HATS and CROWNS, at gipney hats, and men's hats. DRY GOODS.

siry afternoon, at 2] o'clock precisely, from the singe, on 4 months credit, tages of British, French and India Dry Goods sing of thus, black, olive and green broke, the second of the

FRENCH GOODS. of rich 6-16 and 9-22 game set ribands, ribands, cap and belt do, white, green and Phin and plaid cote paille, crape de Le-Spins double and single capes, figured and plain m n; cape, points: pelerines, &c. Demonis pinids; checks, dispers, &c.

BY LAPINCOTT & RICHARDS, 34 SOUTH FRONT STREET. at 8 o'clock, on the Frankfo

treasery stack and fixtures of a person doclining connecting of Origina regard, in label, and bhis., 25 bags con-lated young byson ten, imperial, guspowder and g from 10 libris. N. E. rum, 10 bhis, whistey,

or or it hide. N. E. rum, 13 bbs. whiskey, and common breadly.

It and West fadle rum, Holland and common inco and condition, sporm, and museum oil, crease, and memory, piecesto and mace, popper and metal, contained and coverne property florgal and Spaining, contracted for mit, dried peaches, with a insertante of precedes.

J. 350 gallour caler usegan, Sest quality, 1000 lbs. and absolutes, 15 bbls. park, with a quantity in large lard, mackersi, itc.

fathers. containing of stand casks, segar-mill, and weights, its.

241 MARKET STREET. SALE OF HARDWARE, &c. morrow evening, at helf past 7 o'clock, lot of fine outlery, hardware, he.

BOOKS—By Catalogue.
This evening, at half past 7 o'clock, extensive assortment of Historical, Law, Medinellancous and School Hooks.

BY T. B. FREEMAN & SON, ADDITION MART, 8 SOUTH THIRD STREET ONE HORSE DEARBORN.

grow, at 12 'o'clock, in front of the auct

HANDSOME BAROUCHE. TANDSOME BARCOCIE.

onerwor, at 12 o'clock, in front of the auction clore, the present owner having no further use for it.

A handsome and uncommonly easy baronche, which a been recently repaired, and particularly well fitted transiting, with bounet, trunk, and various boxes, it may be seen and examined on any day previous to said, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the cening, on application at the auction store.

Manufacturers' Market. Nos. 13 and 15 NORTH WATER STREET.

VERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

AFTERNOON, will be arranged for PRI-VATE SALE.

A large and general associated of AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS, comprising all the curisties made in the city and neighbourhood, with an associated of AMERICAN PRINTED CALLI-

Alm a quantity of BRITISH and CANTON

GEDSGE P. BONNIN, AUCTIONEER, No 68 Queen street, Southwark. FURNITURE SALE.

Monday, at 10 e'cleck, at the S.W. corner of South and Fifth streets, laborate before the control of the contro

MOYAMENSING PROPERTY. ster's Sale of Real Estate, by default.
andry, the 15th inst. at the Merchants' Coffee
and half past 7 o'clock, P. M. will be sold, by

measure and tenement, and lot or piece of sinute in the Township of Moyamensing, Counciledelphia, on the south side of South side, chartened, being the corner of said containing \$4 feet 5 inches and 2 eighths of an lent on Boath street, and 120 feet in death. All that certain three story brick soutaining 34 feet 5 lectes and 2 eignths of an frant on Bouth street, and 120 feet in depth on street, running to Small street, now called fled-sol; the whole subject to a ground rent of \$30 ms, close of all other iscombrances: Title inche. The property of William G. Crease, de-and sold by order of executors. NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the S. E. corner of Shippen and Sixth streets,
Bonne superior and well kept household furniture,
comprising mahogany dining and breakfast tables, full
solumned burean, unried maple high and field post bedstands, frather heda, coverleta, blankets, hod and table
limm, chairs, gilt frame looking glasses, ingrain corpets,
hearth rug, one chal grate, andirons, showels and tongs,
test trays and waiters, plated candilacticks, glass and
questioners, stove, kitchen requisites, &c. The above
formiture is all nearly new, made by the first workmen,
and of the best materials—the property of a gentleman
declining househosping.

THE PLANTAGENET. JET received and for sale by JOHN GRIGG, The Last of THE PLANTAGENETS, an Histo-Bennance, Illustrating some of the Public Events, Domestic and Ecclesiastical Manners, of the Fif-

itie and Ecclerasticar Bransers,

Bixteenth Centurier.

Alas! the Family's
guished in him, and the good old name
to be remember'd on a tomb-stone!
me that hat good down from sirs to son

Coothes.

A ND will speedily be published, by E. TELL & BROTHER, No. 156 Chemat The Hope of Immertality, imparted by Reve transmitted by Tradition, countenmed by Reservayed by Philosophy, and gathlished by the Got a Dialogue. By Junes P. Wilson, D. D. Paster Freshyterian Church, Philosophia.

Heber's Sermons in England.

IN press, and will speedily be published by E.

LITTELL & BROTHER, No. 126 Chesset street,
Sermone Presched in England, by the late Smit Rev.
Regionald Heber, D. D. Lord Bishop of Calcutts.

THE DRAWING OF the 6th Class, Union Canal Lottery, will take place to morrow afternoon, at 4 o'cleck. The Scheme contains 2 prime of \$10,000, 2 of 5,335; 40 of 1,000; 40 of 800; 51 of 200, 51 of 100, &c.

For tichreta and shares, all signed by the Managers, apply at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 73 Scath Third strest, and door below Dock street, Philadelphia.

A. M. NUTT.

N. B. Uncurrent Notes taken at par for Tichete, or discounted at the lowest rates. of at the lowest rates.

STENOGRAPHY. UST received and for sale by CAREY, LEA & CAREY, corner of Fourth and Chesant streets, the Art of Short Hand Writing, compiled from the latest European publications, with rundry improvements, adapted to the present state of Literature in the United States. By M. T. C. Gould, Stenographer, seventh edition, with screnteen new engravings. june 12—3t

DRAWING. THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 6, for 1829, will be drawn at the Arcade saturday next, the 13th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. YATES & M'INTYKE, Managers.

PORTY PRIZES OF \$1,000! CALL at J. DOBLER'S, ship Good Luck Lottery and Exchange Office, for Capital Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery. Union Canal Lottery, Class 6, for 1829, 60 number Lottery, 9 drawn ballots, to be drawn on Saturday, 13th June.

SCHEME.

States.

All kinds of Foreign Notes discounted at the lowest rates, and takes in exchange for tickets.

All orders from the country promptly attended to, if addressed to

J. DOBLER,

Philadelphia. Excursion to Wilmington.

Newcastle, Captain M. C. Jenkins, will leave M. C. Jenkins, will leave Chesaut street wharf on Funday morning, 14th inst. at 7 o'clock, for Wilmington, and return the same afternoon. Passengers will be landed and taken off at the Lanarette, Chester and Marcus Hook.

NEW MUSIC.

OVERTURE to La Dame Blanche, arranged for two performers; Herr Cline's Dance, with variations; Hastan by the Starlight; President Jackson's Parade March, with a hendeome Pottrait; The Coalblack Rees, &c. and a good assortment of Guitar Music, constantly on sale by

R. H. HOBSON,

No. 147 Chesnut stroct, opposite the U. S. Bank.

Ure's New System of Geology.

UST received and for sale by R. H. SMALL,
No. 165 Chesunt street, A New System of Geology, in which the great revolutions of the Earth and
Animated Nature, are recommended at once to Modern
Science, and Facred History. By Andrew Ure, M. D.
Fellow of the Royal Society, &c. in 1 vol. 6vo.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

For Barlington, Bristol, Whitehill and Borde The Steamboat The Steamboat Philadelphia, Captaia Z. W. Kelum, leaves Arch atreet
wharf on Sunday morning
next, at seven o'clock, and
Maiden street wharf, Kensington, at 1 past 7 o'clock, for
the above named places; returning, leaves Bordentown
at 4, and Burlington at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Fare, up and down, 75 cents.
Fare to Trenton 75 cents.
june 12—2t

UNION CANAL TICKETS T will be perceived, on a reference to the advertisements of some of our contemporaries, (as an editor would say) that Union Canal Lottery Tickets are offered for sale at a sum considerably below the regular price. "All's fair in politics," say some of the intriguers; and it strikes us these lottery dealers have changed the saying a little, so that it now reads, "all's fair in lottery tickets," Not to be outwitted or distanced by these charitable creatures, we announce to the public and our customers, that tickets and shares may be obtained at No. 119 Chesnut street, even at a rate more reasonable than at these cheap lottery offices.—Those who are anxious for the proof of this assertion, have only to call at the Union Canal Lattery Office, No. 119 Chesnut street. ROBERT T. BICKNELL. june 12—11* T will be perceived, on a reference to the ad-

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

DALY make INSURANCE on property of every description, from LOSS or DAMAGE BY FIRE, on terms as reasonable and LIBERAL as any similar institution in the United States.

Applications at the Office, No. 101 CHESNUT STREET, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.

JOB BACON, Secretary.

GOLD. MERICAN, (new coinage) British, Portuguese, French, and Dutch Gold, Guineas and Sovereigns, for sale by J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Exchange Office, No. 35 South Third street april 8—tf

GEORGE HEYL.

NOTARY PUBLIC, MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the business of a Conveyancer, in all its branches, at his office, No. 25 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, next to the United States' Mint, where DREDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS, ASSIGNMENTS, POWERS OF ATTOUNIES and all other instruments of writing OF ATTORNEY, and all other instruments of writing will be carefully drawn. june !—Im

DRAFTS AND NOTES N almost every section of the Union, col-lected at moderate charges, by J. I. COHEN, Jr. & RROTHERS, Exchange Office, No. 35 South Third street.

A GREAT BARGAIN

GENERAL assortment of single Plays, consisting of Tragedies, Comedies, Melo Dramas, Farees, Interludes, Operas, &c. together with a large number of Engravings, which may be had below cost, by making speedy application, at 92 South Third street, below Walaut street.

below Walaut street.

Persons wishing to trade in the above mentioned articles, would do well by applying to the subscriber, as he is going to retire from the business—consequently he will dispose of his stock at a considerable sacrifice.—Call and judge for yourselves. P. G. WEIKEL, No. 92 South Third street.

N. B. Also for sale, as above, about 1200 copies of Cumberland's British Theatre, including nearly all the standard Comedies, Tragedies, Farces, &c. Likewise, about 2000 vols. of the best selection of Novels, Romances, &c. which will be sold very low, if applied for as above.

JEHU ROBINSON.

HOUSE CARPENTER, ELBOW Lane, running from Third to Bank



WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

Last night of the Engagement of HERR CLINE. THIS EVENING, June 12, se presented the melo drama called the MAID AND MAGPIE.

Everard, Mn. Wood.

Farmer Gerald, Mz. Warren.

Justice Malcour, Mn. Green.

Benjamin, Mn. Mercen.

Martin, Mn. S. Chapman.

Amoste. MRS. WILLIS.

After which,
The celebrated Herr Cline will introduce a new scene
of "a Sailor's Return," after a successful cruize to the
Land of Liberty, picturing a meeting with his wife and
children. He will also Dance a Hornpipe on the Elastic
Cord, and portray the Feelings and Courage of a Tar
amidst the Horrors of a Storm. Herr Cline will also
perform many interesting evolutions on the Elastic erform many interesting evolutions on the Elastic lord, and introduce several new Dances.

The entertainments to conclude with the Farce of

HOW TO DIE FOR LOVE. halwick,..... Ma. Wood. Trick, Mr. Mercen.
Trap, Mr. S. Chapman.
Michael, Mr. Greene.

HERR CLINE having been received with the most HERR CLINE having been received with the most flattering approbation by crowded and fashionable and diences, on each night of his performance, the managers have the pleasure of announcing to the public his re-engagement for One Night more. He will therefore appear on to-morrow evening, being positively the only night of his engagement.

Doors open at a quarter past 7—the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock precisely. Checks not transferable.

The Daily Chronicle.

CITY CIRCULATION Rising Eleven Hundred Subscribers.

COMMUNICATION. As it gives us pleasure at all times to notice acts of disinterested generosity, we cannot forbear to mention a circumstance of this nature, which occurred in our own observation, yesterday. During the alarm of fire, occasioned by the destruction of Mr. Wetherell's Laboratory, several of our active firemen were has ening to the spot, when they were overtaken, at the apper end of Chesnut street, by Hack No. 76, owned by John Shannon, No. 10 South Eighth street; the driver of which, observing their fatigue, stopped his carriage and insisted on the young men getting in; which they did, and were driven to the scene of destruction. On asking the charge, the driver positively refused to accept one cent, although repeatedly urged to do

so by them. Such acts deserve and receive our

warmest applause, and adds much to the credit

of the drivers.

FAME.

LATEST FROM LISBON. By an arrival at Boston on Monday evening, the latest advices (up to May 14th) were received. Captain Mason stated that no papers could be obtained by himself or consignee, as their publication had been suppressed by the ty-rant Miguel: the inhabitants of the city were in great confusion; the prisons filled with victims to satisfy his blood-thirsty vengeance, and executions were constantly taking place. He understood that FIFTY of the first citizens of Oporto were to be hung at that place about the time he sailed, and that the wives and children of many who formerly lived in splendor, were seen begging for broad in the streets!

We understand, (says the Alexandria Herald) hat a letter has been received in town, stating that off Mantanzas on the 28th ult. the second Lieut. of the U. S. ship Hornet met with an accident while firing one of the guns. The strappings of the gun broke, and his legs were terribly acerated, so much so, that it was thought am putation had, or would be performed.

Mr. Edward Lambbin, on Wednesday afternoon rescued a child from drowning in the basin near the Glass House. The child had fallen in, had sunk twice, and was in the act of inking the third time, when he was observed by Mr. L., who immediately sprang from the platform on which he was standing, and extricated him from his perilous situation .- Baltimore Chronicle.

The Buffalo Republican of last Saturday, speaking of the forgeries lately committed by Parmelee, in New York, says-"This Mr. Parmelee had extended his business so far into the country, as to forge some notes on a firm trading in this village. He arrived here in the stage of Wednesday, and left for parts unknown up the Lake. The notes which he had made on the house in this place, were received here about the same time that he arrived. He has been

The last accounts from the West show that the waters of the Mississippi have fallen to a very low stage. The Cincinnati Advertiser of the 1st inst. says:—"A gentleman passenger in the Fame, from New Orleans, who arrived here in the Lagrange on Friday night last, informs us that the steamboat James O'Hara was aground near the Chickasaw Bluffs; her situation ould not be exactly ascertained, it being in the dusk of the evening when they passed her, but it was thought doubtful. The Mississippi was lower than ever had been known at this season. There were many boats aground in the river, mostly keels and flats, but among them the Brandywine, with little prospect of being got off at present. The greater part of her car-go had been put on board keels for Shawnee town, near which she lay. The best illustration of the extreme lowness of the river, the gentleman states, was, that the rich planters could not obtain water to flood their fields, without which they can make no crops.

The Providence American of Tuesday says: the Chancellor Livingston, due on Saturday, did not arrive till Sunday. The Fulton whose day of arrival was on Sunday, had not reached here when our paper went to press. As the New York papers are in her mail, our last dates from that place are Friday afternoon. The fog has been excessive, and it was with difficulty the Rush Light made her passage from Newport on Sun-

ENGLISH SHEEP.

Mr. Pickering, passenger in the Mary How and from Liverpo ol, has brought out two rams and two ewer, of the Lincolnshire long wool breed of sheep, one of which was shorn on the passage, and yielded the extraordinary fleece of nineteen pounds. He has also three rams, six ewes and six lambs, of the Leicester Cowling fleeces, bred by Samuel Wiley, Esq. at Gransby, near York. Mr. P. is to take them to Albion state of Illinois .- N. Y. Eve. Post.

Mr. C. Grinnell, advertises in the New Bedford Mercury, that Capt. N. Crockerson, in schr. Benj. H. Smith, of New York, sailed from Bowles, Va. March 14, with 1775 bushels of corn, consigned to Mr. G. in New Bedford.— Crockerson went to Charleston, S. C. sold the cargo, plundered the vessel of sails and rigging, and attempted to sell the buil, and has abscond-

A seaman belonging to the Revenue Cutter Georgie, named Samuel Smith, jumped over-board from that vessel last night, in a fit of mental derangement, and was drowned. The cook Smart, caught the end of a rope and jumped everboard with it, to endeavor to save him, but he had sunk to rise no more.—Savannah Georgia Republican.

Mr. Jesse Pigget, an old and respectable citizen of this county, on Friday last put an end to his existence by cutting his own throat. Every exertion was made by his family and neigh-bors to save his life, but the deep wound which he at first made, and his continued exertions to complete the horrid deed, gave the physician no chance of saving his life—he died in about two hours. When he was requested by the physician and clergyman to prepare for death, he answered, that all he requested of them was, world .- Clarksburg (Va.) Enquirer.

We had snap beans and cimblins in the Centre market, on Wednesday morning, at quite reasonable prices-they were cultivated in uburbs of the city—the former sold at 50 cents a peck, the latter at 37 1-2 a dozen. Strawberries, cherries, and other seasonable fruit, were in abundance .- Baltimore Chronicle.

From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph of Wednesday.
MIDDLE DISTRICT BANK. At a meeting of the directors of this institu ion, held on the 2d inst. in this village, Messrs. George P. Oakley, Peter Everitt, Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, and Thomas L. Davies, were appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the bank. Of these gentlemen, Mr. Everitt is the only one who has heretofore been connected with the transactions of the bank. The committee commenced their labors on Monday last and have been assiduously engaged ever since. The public will put the fullest confidence in the report of this committee, as to the true condition of the bank, which may be expected in a few days; until this report shall appear, the tales in circulation respecting the bank must be mere matter of conjecture, and therefore entitled to little consideration.

From the Pate son Intelligencer of Wednesday.

PATERSONS BANK. It will be perceived, by an advertisement in this paper, that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank is to be held on Friday, at which will probably be finally determined whether it is expedient to re-commence business or wind up its concerns. A large portion of the bills which were in circulation at the time the Bank stopped, has since been received in payment of held by the bank; and we believe, whatever may be the decision of the Stockholders on the point above alluded to, that all the bills sued by the Bank will eventually be redeemed.

The steamboat Henry Clay returned to Buf-alo from Green Bay, on Wednesday week, having performed the trip in thirteen days, with a etention of one day at the Bay, and about day at other places, on her way up and down She brings no news of Indian disturbances. A steamboat is building at the Bay, to navigate the waters of the Fox river. The produce from the Huron Territory, viz. lead, furs, peltry, sugar and fish, is not ready, generally, for shipmen to this market, until midsummer .- Buffalo Re

A few days back, as three emigrants from England, who had just arrived by one of the Steamboats, were making inquiries where they would be able to procure change for 8 Sove reigns, a person present immediately offered to accommodate them, but on receiving the money into his hands affected to believe it not of the requisite weight, and proposed as a necessary precaution on his part, to have the Sovereigns weighed. To this the unsuspecting poor mer from one house to another in search of scales until he procured an opportunity and slipped away; the unfortunate men gave chase, but to no purpose; he soon eluded their pursuit by his superior knowledge of the intricate ways of the town. When they found their money irretrievably gone, and saw themselves left destitute in strange country, their grief might be more easily conceived than described.—.Montreal Vindica

In another part of this paper will be found a comparative statement of the tonnage and settlers arrived at this port on the 1st June of this and last year. The difference is in favor of the present year by 6,426 tons and 1,184 settlers .he tonnage of last year considerably exceeded that of 1827, and, we believe, was greater than any year in the last ten. Private letters from Ireland state, that the measures of conciliation will much diminish emigration, at least for this season, in the expectation that times will improve. A far greater proportion than usual of the emigrants arrived this season is from the North of England and Scotland; probably onehird .- Quebec Gazette.

CIRCUIT COURT. NEW YORK. A question of commercial importance came before this Court on Monday. The Tombeck-bee Bank of Mobile held the drafts on a house in this city, duly accepted, but protested for nonayment, and settled with an indorser, receiving the principal and interest only, and reserving on of the bills as the ground of an action on which to recover the damages on all the bills-amoun of damages at ten per cent. \$2500. This action was brought to recover these damages. The de claration was in usual form on a Bill of Ex change against drawers.

In defence, the counsel for the defendants in sisted that by receiving payment of the principa and interest of the bill, the holders had los all right to the damages, and relied on the case of Johnston vs. Branan, in 5 Johnson's Reports, where an indorsee was denied the right of recovering the interest on a note, of which the principal had been paid, and the Court held inerest could not be recovered separately after ayment of principal.

Judge Edwards, in charging the Jury, instruct ed them that the plaintiffs, by receiving the principal and interest of the Bills of Exchange, had in effect released all right to damages; and damages could not be recovered on a bill after he principal and interest had been received by the holder.-The Jury returned a verdict int court: but the plaintiffs' counsel claiming to be called, and not answering to the call, the verdict, which was for the defendants, was not recorded, and the plaintiffs became nonsuited Mr. Daniel Lord, jun. for the plaintiffs, Messrs. G. Sullivan and G. Winter for defendants.— N. Y. Com. Adv.

ROSES TWICE A YEAR.

As this is the season when the following direcions for obtaining roses of all kinds twice a year nust be put in practice, if at all, we publish them for the benefit of those who delight in the cultivation of that flower. They are taken from the Bulletin Universel, and are said to be furished by M. Doretti Richardot.

1. Immediately after the first flowering, the shrub is to be deprived of every leaf, and those branches which have borne roses cut so that only two or three buds shall remain. The cuting of the weaker branches may be in a less legree. If the weather be dry when the leaves are removed, it will be necessary to thoroughly water the stem, for several days, with the rose of the watering-pot; in this way, the sap will not be arrested. 2. Then the brush is to be used, and the rosetree well cleansed by it, so that al nouldiness shall disappear: this operation is very easy after an abundant rain. 3. The earth twenty-four sockets of calves' feet are to be pla-ced in the earth round the stem, and about four inches distant from it. The hoofs of young

be placed with the points downwards, so that the cups shall be nearly level with the surface of the earth, and the plant well surrounded. This operation is to be repeated in the November following. These hoofs, dissolved by the rain or the waterings, form an excellent manure, which hastens the vegetation, and determines the reproduction of flowers. 4. Two waterings per week will suffice in ordinary weather, and they should be made with the rose of the watering pot so that the hoofs may be filled; but, if the atmosphere is dry, it will be necessary to water the plants every evening; and in the latter case it will be necessary, from time to time, to direct the stream of water on the head of the tree.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS. Received at this Office.

The widow of the late Landgrave of Hess Homburg (the Princess Elizabeth of England) has expressed her determination to continue to eside in the dominions of her late husband.

YORK MINSTER. - Government, it is said. has given 5000/. worth of timber for the restoration of York Minster. The work is proceeding with great rapidity. Leeds has contributed upwards of 4000l. The whole amount subscrihed is 47 000/

The following horrible occurrence has excited

reat consternation in the vicinity of Poligny, anton of St. Bonnet. On Monday, the 13th inst., about nine o'clock in the morning, a woman named Millon left the village of Villeneuve, driving an ass loaded with potatoes for the market of St. Bonnet, at which town she was also in expectation of finding letters from her husband, who was absent in Poitou. One of her neighbors had been about to accompany her, but being delayed by some circumstances, did not set out till near a quarter of an hour after her. The latter soon ran back to the village, declaring that she had just found Millon stretched out in the middle of the road, a short distance off, weltering in her blood, and the ass standing near her. On the arrival of the inhastanding near her. bitants at the spot, the poor woman was found lying as described, quite dead, with her throat cut in three places, and a severe wound in the lower part of the stomach. The officers of ustice immediately put themselves in motion to detect the perpetrator of so atrocious a deed, committed in open day, and on a well-frequented road. Robbery was evidently not the motive of the act, as the gold cross, heart, and ear-rings of the deceased remained untouched. It appeared also that she had endeavored to defend herself, since her hands were much cut, as f in attempting to grasp the fatal knife. Reynaud Gay, a native of Poligny, it being generally believed that an intimacy had formerly subsisted between him and the deceased, which had of late taken an opposite turn, in consequence of Millon's having interfered to break off an intended marriage between him and a young girl to whom he had transferred his affections, and who was possessed of some little property. On searching for Gay, it was ascer-tained that he had left home on Sunday, the very day before the murder, and had not been heard of since. An endeavor was made to trace certain footsteps which appeared imprinted in the moist ground near the scene of the murder. and they were with some difficulty at length tracked to a neighboring mill-sluice, on dragging which the body of Gay was discovered, while a knife stained with blood, and having a portion of hair of the same color with that of Millon yet sticking to it, was found upon the bank. The inference drawn was, that Gay first murdered the unfortunate woman, and then, actua-

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY .-The twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, May 6th, at the Freemason's Hall, Great Queen street. neeting was most numerously and respectably attended. Among the persons on the platform there were Lord Teignmouth, (the President of the society,) Lord Calthorpe, Lord Lorton, Lord Valentia, the Bishops of Litchfield and Coventry, Winchester, Chester, and Calcutta, Mr. Wilbe force. Hon. C. J. Shore, and a considerable number of clergymen of all denominations. At II o'clock Lord Teignmouth took the chair .-The secretary read the roport, which was of a most gratifying character. It appeared that the nett receipts of the society up to the 1st of April were £86,259 1s. 6d., being £7,315 12s. 7d. over last year's receipts. The number of bibles and testaments issued during the year amounted to 363,424, being an excess of 29,154 over that of any one year since the commencement of the society. The meeting was addressed by the Bishops of Litchfield and Coventry, of Chester, The meeting was addressed by the of Winchester, the Bishop elect of Calcutta, and other gentlemen.

The Duke de Choiseul has commenced an action against M. Ducis, manager of the Theatre Feydeau, respecting his right to a private box. It appears that the father of the present Duke had given a piece of land, in 1780, for the erection of the Theatre Favart, on the sole condition that a box near the stage should be reserved for his family in perpetuity whether the company should continue the same, should remove to any other situation, or not. This arrangement was confirmed and recognised by two judicial acts in the years 1781 and 1792. In 1805 the company removed to the Theatre Feydeau; and on M. de Choiseul making his claim, resisted it, on the ground that it was now a different company from that which was a party to the former bargain .-In 1807 the Duke obtained a decision in his fayour, and has enjoyed his box from that time up to last September, when, by a change in the administration of the theatre, M. Ducis becoming its head, again refused to recognise the Duke's right, but offered him the preference, if he chose to rent the box in question. A proposal has been since made, that M. de Choiseul shall have the use of the box pending the suit, and should the cause be decided against him, that he shall pay a stipulated rent for the use of it during the interval. This the opposite party has declined. The cause, which is expected to come on soon for hearing, creates a great sensation among the theatrical folks at Paris.

The Spanish correspondent of a French paper gives an account of a horrible murder, committed on the 17th of last month at Lucena, in Andalusia. Donna Maria de Aracel Chacon, a lady of rank, sister to the Count de Campo d'Aras. had gone out on that evening to a party at the house of one of her nephews, to which she was attended by an Italian servant, a native of Genoa, by name Barberini, who had been above eight years in her service. This wretch, after leaving his mistress with her friends, returned nome, and first cutting the cook's throat, as she was in the act of preparing a salad in the kitchen, went into the room where another female domestic was employed in arranging the furniture; having succeeded in depriving the unfortunate girl of life in a similar way, he dragged both the bodies into a passage leading from the dining-room, and there left them. At the hour appointed, he went to attend his lady home, but scarcely had she entered her own house when he thrust her violently against the wall of the corridor, and despatched her also by repeated stabs of a poniard. His bloody task performed, he retired quietly to bed, and the next morning actually went to market as usual. In the even-ing he left the town, carrying with him every thing portable of any value in the house, with which he loaded a mule, and set out for the nearest sea-port, in the hope, it is supposed, of getting over to his own country with his booty. Fortunately, the suspicions of the neighbours-were roused by the house not being opened on the following day; the door was forced, and the dead bodies of the victims discovered. A large

agreeable perfume to the roses. These are to | d'Aras and other relatives of the deceased for the apprehension of the assassin, who having been traced all along the road to Almeria, was at length arrested in that town before he could embark. He remains for trial.

From the Gazette de Petersbourg.

During an engagement under the walls of Silistria, a homb, with a burning match, thrown by the enemy, fell into a redoubt. A bombardier, of the name of Rudnitschenke, belonging to the first battery-company of the 16th Brigade of Artillery, being aware of the danger which this accident threatened, seized hold of the bomb, and threw it so cleverly over the parapet, that it did not explode until it fell into the ditch, where it could occasion no damage. The Commander-in-Chief rewarded this gallant and daring action with a military decoration. A few days afterwards, Rudnitschenke found another opportunity to give a striking proof of his preence of mind, by pitching an enemy's grenade, of 20 pounds weight, out of the redoubt. On a report of this being made, the emperor conde-scended to promote him to the rank of a Pyretechnist, and to order a reward of 1,000 roubles to be paid to him, with double pay hereafter .-A Pyrotechnist, of the name of Kirila Tachernowanow, of the 11th Brigade of Artillery, manifested a similar degree of intrepidity before Schumla, when, seeing a grenade falling into the midst of a redoubt, picked it up instantly, and hurled it over the breastwork, after which it burst harmlessly in the fosse.

When the enemy suddenly attacked our in-trenchments before Schumla during the night, between August 27 and 28, and had already, wing to the superiority of his forces, penetrated into the ditches, the Pyrotechnist, Fedor Wedernikoff, of the 11th brigade of artillery took, by order of Sub-Lieutenant Merters, a granade, with the utmost sang froid, lighted it, and hurled it into the ditch, where it caused the greatest havor and destruction amongst the storming party of the Turks. This dazing sol-dier was rewarded by the Commander-in-Chief with a military decoration.

EXTRAORDINARY THIEF.

One of the most extraordinary characters ever brought up in the "prigging ring," as the extensive society of thieves is caded, is a young man named James Hawkins, who has scouted all attempts to banish him from this country. He is now about town, living, the police adult, according to his former plan, but yer, cautious in his constraint. but very eautious in his operations, and never engabut very cautious in his operations, and never engaging in or countenancing any desperate or crucle enterprise. He became, when a mere boy, a pupil of the pugilistic school, and is well known by all the fighting men of London. His progress in the art of boxing was amazing: he was considered one of the very best of what are called "the light weights;" but in the course of his probation as a fighter he showed another taste which led him into many serious emarrassments. It was certainly but a natural step postrassments. It was certainly but a natural step from one ring into the other, and then into Newgate. In the year 1816, according to the prison books, Hawkins was committed to the Giltspur-street Compter, for two years, for stealing a silver watch, chain, and seals, from a gentleman. He was then fourteen years old, and he conducted himself with great propriety during the whole period of his confinement. pricty during the whole period of his continement. He gave a sample in the Compter of the singular activity which he afterwards displayed on dangerous occasions, and of the resolute spirit which those who know him have not failed to describe in terms of the most enthusiastic admiration. Some laborers were employed at the top of the prison in making some repairs, and Hawkins asked permission to assist them, as they were in want of a hand. The governor, (Mr. Tearus,) course ted, and the young prisoner mounts. as they were in want of a hand. The governor, (Mr. Teague,) consected, and the young prisoner mounted to the top of the gool in an instant; and spying as awallow's nest in a corner, which it was impossible to reach without imminent danger of being dashed to-pieces, he made a spring, and reached the spot. The bird flew out, and Hawkins darted along the ledges, and from plank to plank, after it, as if the flight was not a yard from the ground. This specimen was outte enough to convince the governor, that ted by remorse or the dread of justice, put an men was quite enough to convince the governor, that if his prisoner should have any opportunity afforded to him, he would not hesitate to give "leg bail" for his appearance, and a sharp watch was kept over his motions. Upon leaving the prison in June, 1818, he notions. Upon fearing the prison in June, 1818, no received assistance from some of the fanciers of fights, and he frequented all the well-known "flash eribs" about town. He might have supported himself by the exhibition of his skill as a pugilist, but nature was a powerful within him, as to exercise an undivided. powerful within him, as to exercise an undivisited control over his mind. He picked a gentleman's pocket of a pocket-book at one of the theatres about a year after his discharge, and was apprehended, convicted, and sentenced to be transported for life. He had, between the period of his discharge and his accord "trouble," committed several offences, which he was cardid enough to several offences, which he was candid enough to avow, and he admitted that he deserved punishment for his past life. He, however, always had an insuperable objection to transportation. Upon being landed in New South Wales, he began to think of the means of returning; and finding that a vessel was about to sail for London, he immediately set to work, but was suddenly mineral immediately set to work, but was suddenly missed from the place in which he was lodged, that he might be suited with a master. As transports have often endeavoured to hide themselves on board vessels, about to sail for England, the captains of ships-ready to depart are in the habit of fumigating the holds with sulphur. This soon compels a convict who may have concealed himself to come forth, and any one caught under such circumstances is subject. immediately set to work, but was sudde any one caught under such circumstances is subject to immediate punishment. In this instance the ship was funigated, the hold was a complete sulphurous fug; even the sailors on deck were scarcely able to endure the atmosphere. The Gaptain stood over the hatches, and called aloud "Below," but no answer was returned. natches, and called aloud "Below," but no answer was returned. "Cover the hatches, then," said the captain "let us kill all the rats." The order was obeyed, and many a rat breathed his last. On the day after the ship put out to sea, the sailors were surprised to find a stranger at mess. "Who the devil are you?" said they to a young fellow in a Hulk dress. "Hush," said he, "I am just come from below; I went down to look after the rats, and I'm blowed if there's one of 'em alive."

> an unexpected eustomer , and considering that a man who would undergo so dreadful a fumigation from a mere love of his country was no common dered that he should be kept in irons. never that he should be kept in irons. Hawking never nurmured, but as soon as the vessel reached. Woolwich he contrived to slip down, irons and all, into the river, and to swim ashore. He soon reached Deptford, where his brother resided, and having been released from his irons, he walked up to the metropotis, but did not show himself for sometime. metropolis, but did not show himself for sometime. As he was by this time pretty well known to the police, he thought the most prudent trade for him to follow was the country trade. He went round to the great coun ry towns and levied contributions very liberally, and he was punctual in his attendance at fights of all soris—man-fights, dog-fe-in cockfights, &c. &c. At last an active police-onicer received information from "Miles's boy," that hawkins would be at Weyhill-fair at Andover. There he was found sure enough, prepared for action. He was was found sure enough, prepared for action. He was conveyed to town, tried at the Oid Bailey for the capital offence of returning from transportation, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. This sentence was commuted for transportation for life, and on the 24th of December, 1827, he was put into a van at Newgate, with several other convicts, in order to be taken to Sheerness. The night on which the van set out was dark and stormy, and as soon as it resolved Shooter's-hill, Hawkins, who had procured a key with which he opened his irons, gently dropped from the van and escaped through the fields. He had previously given the key to his companions, and five of them were just upon the move when the flight of Hawkins was discovered. The attendants of course chose rather to prevent any more escapes than to follow such a er to prevent any more escapes than to follow such a traveller as Hawkins, who made the best of his way to the north, and carried on the game there for some time without interruption. He then visited Liverpool, where he was apprehended for some trifling of-lence, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for one month. The Governor of Newgate having heard at what place he sojourned, sent for him at the expiration of his term, and sent him off with a batch, expiration of his term, and sent him on with a paten, of convicts to Sheerness. Hawkins remained for some time at the hulks at that place, and was about three mouths ago sent under an adequate gnard to the convict ship just about to suil from Spithead to New South Wales. He was then supposed to be out of the reach of good luck. His extraordinary character reach of good luck. His extraordinary constant was made known to the captain and crew, and such measures were adopted as would in an ordinary case. measures were adopted as would in an ordinary, have been ridienloss, to prevent escape. The meats of Hawkins's prosperity were not, howeyet dissolved. His name was in vain called upon the general muster. Hawkins was no what he found, and all that could be said was, that a boot had passed along an hour before, and said the shore with great speed.
>
> When Hawkins was questioned the last time

The captain was immediately apprized that he had

Vales, he declared solemnly that as he lay in the old of a vessel, almost stilled with the sulphur, he aw the rate fulling dead around him; that he was de-remised to die in the hold rather than stay on shore nt, except from the overpowering author, the at contigence or inconvenience. This fellow's co-me ware at a a a beard of at the pugilistic houses

Ex.—The expectation which was last week en ortsined of a partial return of the fine spinners to their work, has, unfortunately, not been realized the whole number who originally left their work being still out of employment. We regret fur-ther to say that at present there is no probability of any speedy settlement of the "point in dispute." A statement appeared in some of the papers of Saturday last, that an offer had been made by the men to return to their work at a reduction of 1-2d per lb. on No. 80, and ld. per lb. on No. 200. This is an extreme ase, and will apply, we believe, only to one mills, the proprietors of which have said on a higher scale than the rest of the trade

for many years.

We understand that as regards the prices hitherto paid at nearly all the other mills, of which the hands have turned out, the scale of prices offered by the men is in reality an adthe fineness of the numbers. We are in poson of a list of the mills to which this remark is applicable, and they comprise, as we have said, nearly the whole of those in which fine numbers are spun. We understand that to the turn-out was extremely irreguar, and required equalization. It is now in tended, however, that there should be but one ing to the class of each size of wheels.

Ve understand that the men have sent two their number to each of the several large terms at a distance, such as London, Glasgow Dubiin, and many other intermediate places for the purpose probably of procuring contri-butions to their funds. We are informed that the prices offered by the masters in their redu list are such as would enable the men to earn at least from twenty-five to twenty-eight from these sums up to thirty-five shillings week on the higher numbers, after the payment of all expenses to dressers and other assistants. Manchester Herald.

The whole number of lawyers in England and Wales, according to the new list, is 12,the rest of the profession in England and Wales law as 7 to 2.

There appears to be at present a great de mand for good pictures. At the late sale of by Cuip, brought £1113; La Danse Vilingeoise Mr. Emmerson's pictures, La Partie de Chasse, by Rubens, 950 guineas; a Landscape, by Hob-bina, £630; Mount Parnassus, by Claude £577 10s.; a Landscape, by Ruysdael, £546 10s.; a Landscape, by Ruysdael, £546 another, by the same master, £399. The Bleaching Ground, by Teniers, £588; and The Alchymist, by the same master, £577 10s.

ITEMS.

The New York Morning Herald mentions, as an opti-nal phenomenon, that an old friend of the editor, having grate to bed, with a lamp burning in the room, awoke best one o'clock, and saw the shadow of the bed-pos his eyes, and, on opening them again mow no shadow-then saw it again; and so it went and came 16 times in an hour. Something of the same sort happeged to a young friend of ours, going home soberly, about 3 o'clock one new-year's morning—moon very bright. Every body he met had a shadow, but he looked in yain for the own. He knew he had not sold it, like Peter Schlemmil, and was half inclined to take himsel for:a ghost; at last turning suddenly round, on hearing lowed faithfully home. He has not found any one able to

The New York Evening Post mentions, on the authority of a Hurl-gate Pilot, that the body afternoon, on City Island.

The editor of the Susquehannah Emporius gives notice that he will decline all and every ommunication whatever, not accompanied by the writer's name. This is being almost to discreet; but perhaps compositors who can read manuscript are scarce.

Mr. N. Mower has retired from the Editorship of the Canadian Courant, a paper which has heen conducted by him in Montreal for twentytwo years, and which was the only paper entirely English in that city at the time of its com

The Saratoga Sentinel mentions that a hundred visitors arrived at that place on Saturday last an unusual number at this season. Fine peas and vegetables are produced in the gardens

Last week, says a Montreal paper of the 5th, David Charest, pilot, and William Blagdon, his apprentice, the former residing at Green Island, and the latter at Quebec, were both drowned. The accident occurred, it appears, by the upsetting of a pilot boat, while they were pursuing their ordinary occupation.

It appears that during the recent earthquake in Spain, several persons afflicted with violent rheumatism were perfectly cured. This phenomenon is attributed to the effect of electricity, or the revolution produced in the system by

The editor of the Mount-holly Chronicle, says - A stem of sparrow grass, taken from the garden of a gentleman at Burlington, measuring nearly five inches in circumference, was left at our office yesterday, for the examination of the

A man natt Martin, a carpenter, went ove to ferrey to work on Wednesday morning last, and was brought home a corpse in the evening. He fell off the house that he was employed in working on, broke his neck, and expired immediately. He resided in German street, and has left a wife and three children to deplore his loss.

A few days ago, says the Quebec Star, two emigrants, from one of the ships lately arrived, were unfortunately drowned, in assisting to bring one of their fellow passengers ashore in

the boat. The National Intelligencer of yesterday morning, says. The Circuit Court for this District did not deliver, on Wednesday, its expected opinion in the case of the demurrer to the in-

dictment against Dr. Watkins. Mr. EVERETT, member of Congress from Massachusetts, arrived at Nashville, Tenn. 27th

ult. from New Orleans. The Mayor of Lancaster invites proposals, un til the 27th instant, for a loan to that city of

\$10,000 at 5 per cent. At Savannah, on the 1st instant, bills were found, by the Grand Jury, against Proctor and Pierce, as persons concerned in the illegal detention of Stephenson. The indictments founded on that affair have been continued, -the Judge, Mr. Law, having been concerned as counsel before his appointment to the Bench.

The Musical Festival at Niblo's, New York, on Wednesday, is said to have succeeded admi

Baltimore, a volume of Researches, concerning the Aboriginal History of America, by Dr.

As the aloop Planet, Captain Jehial Farr, of Bridport, Vt. was going south with a raft in tow, on the 1st. inst. while off Westport, in shaking out some standing rigging, a block fell from the mast head and struck the captain on the head, and killed him almost instantly. Captain Farr was a man of respectability, and a good sailor. He was about 28 years of age.

A son of Mr. E. J. Roberts, Editor of the Crastsman, published at Rochester, was drowned in the canal last week. He had been missing about an hour, when, search being made. his lifeless body was discovered in the canal, adjoining which is the house of Mr. R. The boy was about four years old.

It is said, in the Reading Chronicle, that the Broad Mountain, in Schuylkill county, is literally covered with locusts.

Capt. Alexander Claxton has been appointed to the command of the U.S. ship Natchez. which ressel is destined to convey our new Minister, Mr. Moore, to Colombia.

In Beater county, on the 28th of May, James Stean lost his life by lightning; the flash which killed him being the only one observed in the neighborhood.

Lost on the Brazil Banks, March 16th, by the pactting of a boat, Captain Richard Holly, master of the ship Mercator, of New-Bedford. Lost on the Brazil Banks, in November, 1828, boat's crew, belonging to the ship Courier, consisting of the following persons: Jeremiah Borden, of New-Bedford, 3d mate; Leonard Sherbourne, of Salem; Charles Jones, colored; Reuben Philips; Wm. Teabout, coloured; John Perry, Portuguese.

Daniel Small has been appointed Postmaster t York, Pa. vice Thomas M'Grath.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Venus, Cobb, New Orleans, 20 days, mdze. to . L. Hodge. Brig Franklin, Kay, New Orleans, 20 days, mdze. to olin Haselline. Brig Naiad, McElroy, New Orleans, 20 days, mdze.

Brig Naiad, McElroy, New Orleans, 20 days, mdze. to A. G. Jaudon & Co.

Brig Emily, Copeland, 12 days from St. Jago de Cuba, with coffee, &c. to J. Bernadou. Sailed 25th May, in co. with brig Brown, Hopkins, for Havre; Daniel Webster, Barnicoat, for Laguira and England; brig Melanthro, for Cumberland Harbor.

Brig Ajax, Banks, 13 days from Havana, with sugar, &c. to M'Keever & Huddell.

Brig Live Oak, Stevens, from St. Johns, E. F. with live onk, to Palmer & Ferris.

Schr. Kitty Ann, Stratton, 3 days from Amboy, with clay, to Captain.

schr. Ritty Ann. Straiten, 5 days from New Haven, Schr. Chancellor, Tuttle, 7 days from New Haven, with stones, to Captain.

Schr. Beaver, Loring, 8 days from Hingham, with fish, &c, to the Captain.

Schr. Sophia, Baker, Baltimore, 8 days, mdze. to A.

Schr. Eliza, Horn, Egg Harbour, 2 days, mdze. to Captais.
Schr. Temple, Sharpe, Albany, 10 days, potatoes to Captain. Sloop Prince Maurice, Taubman, Boston, 7 days,

CLEARED.

CLEARED.

Ship Hope, Gidding, Salem, A. & G. Ralston.
Barque Lady of the Lake, Leitch, Liverpool, Cardwell, Potter & Co.

Brig Neptune, Gray, Charleston, Richard Gray.
Schr. Myra, Crowell, Halifax, A. C. Barclay.
NEW YORK, June 11.—Arrived, ship Mary Howland, Aikin, Liverpool, 10th ult. with salt, crates and dry goods. Passengers, Mr. Boardman and lady, of

ods. Passengers, Mr. Boardman and lady, of ool, Mr. William Pickering and lady, of York shire, Mr. John Cunningham, of New York, and 64 in the steerage. Spoke, 15th ult. lat. 49, lon. 15, ship Sarah, of Norfolk, from New Orleans, for Liverpool. Ship Concordia, Tilyon, from Liverpool, 9th ult. 42 steerage passengers. Spoke, 12th uit. Cape Clear, E. N. E. 60 miles distant, ship William Brown, of Balti-

N. E. 60 miles distant, ship William Brown, of Baltimore, 38 days from New Orleans, for Liverpool.

Ship Gem, Baxter, from Havre, 3d ult. with dry
goods, &c. Passengers, John B. Pendleton, and E.
Testard. 8th ult. lat. 49, lon. 9, passed ship Britannia,
from New York, for Liverpool. 7th inst. passed ship
Mount Vernon, hence for Hamburg.

Ship Statira, Wood, Savannah, 8 days, with cotton
and rice. Passengers, Mrs. Cutler, 2 Master McAllistors and 3 servants. Mrs. Morrell and servant. Mrs.

ters and 3 servants, Mrs. Morrell and servant, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Elives, Miss Clark, Master H. Clark and servant, Messrs E. Jackson, S. Hills, A. Foster, Jr. William Shaw, A Stansfield, J. Harrison, William Burroughs, C. F. Smith, Wm. D. Berrian, Wm. Capier,

Brig Ranger, Eldridge, of Boston, 10 days from Port au Prince, with coffee, &c. Passengers, Messrs. F. Squiro, E. Woolsey, L. Seppe, G. Aubrey, D. Gains, Master and Miss Cabot. Left, 31st ult. brigs Fisher, Huntington, for Wilmington, 4 days; Gen. J.ckson, Baltimore, to sail in 15 days; Sarah & Esther, dis.; Na-tive, for Philadelphia, loading; schr. Atlantic, Balti-

more, 7 days.

Brig White Oak, Roberts, Messina, with wine, rags, &c. Left, April 15th, brigs Gen. Bolivar, Cebb, for Boston, 4 days; Traveller, Copeland; Oregon, Webb; and Asia, Bowers, in quarantine. The brig Gaz-lle, Gibson, called off the port 13th, and proceeded to Spain.

The Hope, for Salem, was at Malta, 9th April. Spoke, 7th ult. lat. 35 20, lon. 13 10, ship Alired, 24 days from

Havana, for Cadiz.

Brig Drome, Woodbury, of Bath, 28 days from Tam-Brig Drome, Woodbury, of Bath, 28 days from Tampico, with specie, dye wood, &c. Passengers, Mr. A. Hernandez, lady and 2 children, P. Barranache, lady and 3 children, A. D. Augerreitetea and servant. Sailed in company with schr. Carroe, for New Orleans. Left brig Union for N. Orleans, unc.; Adams, from do. srr. 2 days before; Messenger, Dorr, for New York, in 12 days, the only Americans. 3d inst. lat. 30 40, lon. 79 30, spoke brig Louisa, Brewer, from Matanzas, for Amsterdam.

Brig Packet, Scott, Trinidad, 19 days, with sugar,

&c. Sailed in company with brig Union & Sarah, Williams, for Boston. Left brigs Charles, dis.; Williams Wallace, do.; Lexington, do.: Cordelia for Williams Wallace, do.; Lexington, do.; Cordela, for Boston, loading; George, for do. 6 days; schr. John & William, of Philadelphia, dis.

Brig Henry Bennett, Eaton, 7 days from Camden. Schr. Eliza Jane, Bessett, 14 days from Halifax, with

Schr. Eliza Jane, Besett, 14 days from Hallack, with plaster and seal skins.

Schr. Lottery, Bradley, 15 days from St. Augustine, with ship timber. Left, 26th ult. schr. Southern Trader, for Washington, ready; Elvira, for Norfolk, do. Spoke, 2d inst. lat. 35, lon. 75 40, schr. Fame, bound to Roston. Schr. Superior, Mildrum, from Richmond. 8th inst off Barnegat, in a heavy swell, carried away the fore-

Schr. New York, Snow, from Philadelphia.

Schr. Triton. Crowell, from Philadelphia. Sloop Nun, Fairchild, 36 days from Matamoris, with 29 mules. Left 3d ult. schr. Horatio, Trowbridge, for New York, in 8 days. Spoke, 26th, lat. 24 42 lon. 73 20, brig Kanhawa, from Alexandria, for New

Orleans.
Sloop Lady Adams, Webb, from Philadelphia Below, ship Camillus, Nevin, from Greenock. Barque Cyrus Butler, Moran, from Liverpool, saile

Also, 2 brigs.

Also, 2 brigs.
Cleared, ship Sarah Wright, Allen, Antwerp.
Ship Russell, Fosdick, New Orleans.
Br. barque Ajax, Lewis, Cork.
Brig North Carolina, Babbidge, Wilmington.
Schr. Diana, Briggs, Philadelphia.
Schr. Thad lens, Jenkins, Curacoa.
Schr. Secretary, Lones, Curacoa.

Sehr. Secretary, Jones, Curacoa. MIDDLETOWN, June 9.—Arrived, brig Empress. MIDDLETOWN, June 9.—Arrived, brig Empress, Mildram, 14 days from St. Thomas, sailed in co. with ship Circassian of New York, for Porto Rico. Lat. 26 21, Ion. 69 39, spoke ship Natches of New York, 27 days from Antwerp, bound to Matanzas. Lat. 27 50, Ion. 71, spoke schr. Labeck, 15 days from Beston, bound to Matanzas. Lat. 33 48, Ion. 72 26, spoke the whaling brig Quito, of New Bedford, 4 months out, with 400 brls. of oil bound for the banks of Newfoundland. Lat. 35 30, Ion. 73, spoke brig Horizon, 5 days from Savannah, bound to London. Lat. 38 14, Ion. 73, spoke brig Wallio 5 days from Providence bound to Pensaco-

g Wahlo, 5 days from Providence bound to Pensaco do. brig Mechanic, 5 days from Portland, bound to BOSTON, June 9 .- Arrived, brig Niger, Langdon Messina, 21st March, Trapani, 2d May. On the 18th ult. lnt. 36 42, lon. 32;, was boarded by a brig of war, showing no colors, took from us a brl. of pork, some rigging, &c. saw on the stern of the boat A. Fortson, and

Sin.—Arrived, big Phoentx, Sallord, Messina an Gibraltar, 1st May. Passed 3J May, lat. 36, lon. 7 13 an Am. ship standing E. which showed a white signs with figure 3 in the centre. 4th, lat. 36, lon. 8 25, spok ship Superior, for New York; 3d inst. lon. 63, brig Albert, 4 days from Portland, for Gundaloupe.

NEW BURYPORT, June 7.—Arrived, schr. Convo.

Newbern in 5 days, the only American.
NEW BEDFORD, June 5.—Arrived, ship Mercapr. Fisher, from the Brazil Banks, with 750 bbls. whale
and 300 Sperm oil.
6th.—Arrived, ship Sally-Ann, Covel, from the Brall Banks with 150 bbls.

il Banks, with 1800 bbls. oil. 8th .- Arrived, ship Courier, Worth, from Brazil

Ship Albion, Read, of Fairbaven, from Brazil Banks, with 1500 bbts. oil.
Sailed, ships Sophia, Rawson, Brazil Banks; Java,

lillman, do Brig Betsey-&Jane, Marston, Bremen. QUEBEC, June 2.—Arrived, brig Francis, Brow

rom St. Vincentr.

3d.—Arrived, barque Thomas, Cooper, from Cork;
rigs Margaret, Dawson, Newcastle; Orleans, Hanne-Whole number of arrivals this season 217—sottles

4813.
The Legatus, Wynn, of South Shields, with a valuable cargo for Montreal, is ashore about 15 miles N. of Batura. Information has been received that the rock she struck on is quite through her bottom, but it is thought she will be got off and the cargo saved.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Arrived, steamber Columbia, Mitchell, 25 hours from Alexandria. Saw a ship at anchor off Annapolis Roads. Also, a brig and a topsail schr. beating up. The wind blowing a gale from the N. E. he N. E.
The ships Johannes, Meyer, and McClellan, Hig-rins, both went to sea on Thursday, in 26 hours from

the wharf.

The ship Chesapeake, of Baltimore, left the Capes April 25, and next day sprung aleak, in a gale. Ist ult. anchored off B. where she lay several days, and had to take out some of her cargo to get into St. Grorge's. It was expected that the ship Speake, of London, would take the cargo (the greater part of which remained on hoard) to Bremen. e wharf.

From a New York paper. NEW BANK.

A bill was shown us a day or two since, bearing the following inscription: UNITED STATES INFIRMARY.

ONE.

I Promise Vignette supposed to Pay to represent the U.

A. Jackson, States' Infirmary. or Bearer, Demand, ONE DOLLAR, at 57 Bowery.

New York, 1st June. 1829.

New York, 1st June. 1829.
W. B. 68 Wm. st.
The holder of the bill, to gratify his curiosity and it presented at the desk of said office, when was promptly redeemed by the payment of We think it probable that several more vill be redeemed if offered. The whole numbe in circulation, we are told, does not exceed 100: and these are probably intended as feelers of the ulated accordingly. It is said that a ge well skilled in the crooks and turns of the law, was duly consulted as to the legality of such an emission, and expressed his belief that it could be done without infringing the statute.

MARRIED.

At Green Castle, on Wednesday, the 31 just by the Rev. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. JAMES P. RAMSAY, Mer-chant of the City of Philadelphia, to Miss JANE C. YOUNG, daughter of the late Rev. John Young, dec'd, On the 28th ult. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JONAS L. HARRIS, to Miss ANN H. MICHENER of Philadelphia.
On Wednesday evening, April 1st, 1829, by the Rev.
William E. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM DUCOING, to

William E. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM DUCOING, to Miss CATHARINE DANKIL, both of this city. On Thursday evening, May 21st, by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. ROBERT SHEPHERD, to Miss HANNAH MYERS, both of this city.
On Thursday evening, 11th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. WILSON SIMMONS, to Missiam E. Ashton, Mr. WILSON SIMMONS, to Miss

liam E. Ashton, Mr. WILSON SIMMONS, to Miss ELIZABETH B. DAVIS, both of this city. On the 18th April, at Edinburgh, GEÖRGE MACARTNEY BUSHE, M. D. of New York, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, to ELIZABETH NOEL, daughter of the late Jos. Noel, Esq.

DIED.

On Wednesday afternoon, 10th instant, JOSEPH COOPER, Merchant, in the 44th year of his age. The friends and acquaintance of the family, are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 Arch street, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. B. Howell, Esq. of this city, in the 39th year of b

ALMANACK.

1329. JUNE.	BUN KISES.	SETS	WATER.	PHASES.
I I'HURSDAY	4 36	7 24	9 34	2334
2 FRIDAY,	4 36	7 24	10 33	2 1 2 3
SATURDAY	4 35	7 25	11 30	: : : :
4 SUNDAY,	4 35	7 25	0 10	237 919
5 MONDAY	4 35	7 25	0 50	
6 TUESDAY		7 25	1 30	
7 WEDNESDAY		7 25	2 10	56429

FOR THE DAILY CHRONICLE. WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

After a pretty tedious run of those mawkisl hings called melo-dramas, we had, last night, omething more in the shape of a legitimate play-Miss HANNAH MORE's tragedy of Perseason, we have had two or three regular five to call our managers to account for conducting acknowledge their right to do so, while they avoid offending against good morals and the rules of society. No charge of this nature can where it was injured. be brought against them. An entertainmentso called-may be very dull and drowsy, and vet quite innocent. The worst it can do is put us asleep, and there is no sin in that. But though managers have a right to get up what they please, telling those who do not like their fare that they are at liberty to stay at home, yet titled to their thanks for the mass of informathis independent doctrine may be carried too far. | tion here crowded into a narrow space, we shall As the money to support the establishments comes from the pockets of visitors, their taste must be consulted, or the treasury will remain empty. As I have said before, if public opinion is in favour of what is good for nothing, it should be indulged. If any one will assert that a majority of those who frequent theatres, both here and elsewhere, cannot distinguish between sense and nonsense, I shall not presume to contradict him. It is my business to criticise the players. not the audience. But the minority, if but one fourth of the whole, have their rights; and it is hardly claiming too much to ask a bona-fide tragedy or comedy, one night out of four, leaving the other three to melo-dramas and rope dancing. -It may be alleged, as an excuse for not acting sieces of a higher order, that the company, paricularly in the female department, is not strong nough to cast them well; especially that there would be difficulty in filling the principal parts genteel comedy. In the boxes, however, I frequently see, quietly looking on, a lady formerly attached to the Chesnut street theatre, whose engagement would remove this objection. This actress, it is true, whilst at the other

heavy gale from the N. E. which suddenly changed to the S. W. carried away the main yard, &c.

Brig Nikolai, Mason, Cronstadt 13th, Elsineer 24th however, that in lively comedy she could do nuch more than she was allowed to attempt. Left at the latter, brigs Brilliant, Creighton, Warren, Me. next day; George, 'ready, (where belonging or where bound, unknown.) Sailed in co. with schr. Only-Son, Warren, for Boston. Spoke nothing.

Telegraphed, brig Aurora, from St. Croix.

St. LEM, June 9.—Arrived, ship G. orge, Saunders, Calcutta, 104, Sand Head 100 days. Left no American vessel. berland, like most of this gentleman's melodramatic and tragic performances, was all noise; n some scenes be raised an absolute tempest. Every player, who is ambitious of the noisy applause of the gallery, should study him as a model. Bellow stoutly, and the tenants of this upper region never fail to return a Roland for your Oliver. I never knew the experiment to

> The beroine of the piece would have been well played by Mas. Woon, except for the sobbing and whining so lavishly introduced, in some scenes; destroying the effect they were intended to heighten. Mrs. Woon's taste used to be better; but of late she seems to have a lesson from Mas. G. Her Alexina, the other evening, had the same fault. Yet I remember to have seen her play it excellently a few years since. Mrs. WILLIS played Bertha neatly; and showed her sense by resiting the temptation offered, in one or two scenes, to the exercise of her crying fa-

The play, on the whole, is not worth much scarcely one of the characters being natural enough to excite any thing like sympathy. C. CIBBER.



PHILADELPHIA:

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1829.

We desire to remind our readers that proposals for the loan to the State, of \$2,200,000, for the construction of CANALS and RAIL-ROADS, must be sent to the Commissioner, Mr. BARCLAY, before five o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th instant. The loan will bear an interest of five per cent. Other particulars may be learned from the Commissioner's advertisement, which is conspicuously placed on our first page. The provisions of the law are such that no delay or inconvenience will attend transfers of this loan. The importance, to the State at large, and especially to this City, of the objects proposed, with other considerations, justify the expectation that capitalists will come forward readily.

Mr. JOHNSTON, formerly of this city, whose Scraps to drive away care we noticed some time since, appears to be still busy, and very successfully so, in the exercise of his graphic talent, at Boston. From the DAILY ASVERTIGER, We copy a description of his latest production, said to be one of his best. The original has been deposited in the ATHENEUM GALLERY, The engravings are for sale. We presume that they have been received, or soon will be, by Mr. six or eight urchins-the youngest of whom is not yet out of his petticoats, and the eldest not more than ten or twelve years of age-assembled in a parlour, and amusing themselves with the fashionable employments in which they have seen their fathers or brothers engaged. Four of them are at a game of whist, -and one little bare-legged fellow, has placed his slippered feet upon the table, and with chair tilted back, is manfully puffing a "long-nine," with a most enviable air of non-chalance, while he studies the cards in his hand. Another of these juvenile connoisseurs sits with a full champaigne glass in his grasp, and is apparently discussing the merit of the wine; of two others at a distance dressed in the extreme of fashion, one is enjoying his pinch of snuff, while his companion through a quizzing glass, eyes the young ones around the board as if he pitied the imbecility of minds which can find delight in such vulgar

occupations as smoking and playing cards." We are informed that there is now standing, in the garden of PETER ELLIS, Jr. at Cross wick's, Burlington county, New Jersey, a pear tree, from the trunk of which, in April, 1828. the bark was completely stripped, all round, to cy. Since the commencement of the summer the height of between one and two feet. Last season this tree produced three kinds of pears. act plays; how many melo-dramas, great and all came to perfection. One bough bore small, I am not prepared to say. I am not going twenty-nine pears, growing so close as to touch each other, and weighing altogether twelve their theatres in their own way; being ready to pounds and three quarters. The tree has now bloomed and set, as usual. No new bark has formed, but the trunk remains dry and bare

The annexed article we extract from the Low-DON MORNING CHRONICLE, to show what perfection has been acquired, in ENGLAND, in a species of descriptive writing hitherto sadly neglected in our cities. If the ladies think us enbe supremely delighted. If too late for this season, it may be preserved, in a scrap-book, for the next. The writer, it is impossible to doubt. is Mrs. BELL herself; for no one else could have been content with so slight an allusion to her achievements. The spelling may have been corrected by the author of ALMACK's; with a finishing touch by the mighty magician of PEL-HAM and the DISOWNED:-" In regard to the elegances of costume in the splendid Courts of civilized Europe, and what may be gleaned from researches into antiquity, a successful emprunt may, occasionally, be resorted to; in this respect we cannot forbear calling the attention of our most kind patroness to the judicious alterations introduced by Mrs. Bell, who has made, without destroying the original feature, those changes which have been productive of the most happy effect, and gained her the applause she so justly merits. The bonnets for Spring are in great variety; one for the promenade is of fawn-coloured gros-de-Naples, edged at the border with rock-geranium-coloured beading (this beading is now so extremely fashionable that scarce a bon-

with it at the edge, of a deep claret-colour, with an edge of bright amber, spotted with claret-coour. Strings, which are in a loop, are also of velvet, but with the colours reversed; the ground being of amber, and the edges claret, with yelow spots; the bows beneath the brim are the same as the strings. A superb carriage-bonnet, of a truly elegant shape, is of Bird-of-Paradise satin, dged at the brim, about half an inch from the extremity, with black beading. Game ribbon, the same colour as the bonnet, with rich black satis stripes, ornaments the grown, and three beautiful weeping-willow feathers, the same tint as the connet, droop over the right side. A lady in slight mourning has bespoke afvery elegant bor et of white gros de-Naples, trimmed with black satin and black blend; scrolls of black satin, and other fanciful ornaments surround the crown and black sigrette-feathers. A figured white satin bonnet for the carriage is trimmed with a white satin ribbon richly striped; it is ornamented with weeping-willow feathers, of white and marsh-mallow blossoms. A canary-yellow satin bonnet is trimmed with vellow ribbons striped with black, in exactly the same style as the white figured satin bonnet above described, but is without plumage. A bonnet of etherial-blue satin is bound, lined, and trimmed with a birdof Paradise ribbon, which has clouds at the border of green, red, and yellow; a broad blond, quilled in flutings is placed beneath the brim, and ribbon in rosettes, the crown is adorned with esprit foothers in heath-foliage, white, green, and yellow. A white bonnet of gros-de-Naples is figured all over in clouds of various colours and bound with a variegated rouleau of green a d blue foliage the same colour as the connet edged with blond, the crown is ornamented with white Narcissuses, and their green foliage, formed into feathers. A white carriageonnet of gros-de-Naples has a beautiful border, worked in flat embroidery of red currants and their green folinge; the base of the crown is onished round in the same manner, and the summit in three very nerrow rouleaux of currantred satin, flowers of which bright tint ornament the hat; and from the centre of each flower, which is of the double Muscavia form, issue white esprit feathers. The gauze ribbons, emloyed in the decoration of this bonnet, are pautifully diversified in satin stripes of lively and bright colours; the strings float loose. A embroidered edge to a marsh-mallow blossom-co ured bonnet, is very charming; it is a delicate wreath, the flowers white, representing those of e lilies of the valley, but the green leaves are smaller. A tropic bird's plume is fixed in front. and waves archwise over each side; it is green with a sprig of heath in the centre. The ribbons are of spring green gause, with satin stripes, the same colour as the bonnet, at one edge, and white on the other. The most admired colours are blue of various shades, spring green, jonquil,

ssom, pink, fawn, and current red." MATHEWS has recently joined stocks, a e of the minor London theatres, with YATES, who has, for several seasons, been onopolylogising with success almost equal est entertainment is a lecture, in two parts, on peculiarities and manners attributed to punning Tom Hoop and the author of Tom and JELAY. According to our authoritythe theatrical reporter of a London paper-The characters are all drawn from life that of the late Dr. Kitchiner is true to the letter. At the end of the first part, Yates introduces a trial scene in one of the Irish Courts of Justice; in which this dramatic Proteus alternately personates the Judge, Counsel, and Witnesses, with equal success. Mathews then resumes his Lecture, and after some admirable songs, and a most extravagant assemblage of puns, concludes his portion of the entertainment with a Country Concert, consisting of song and patter. Yates concludes the whole with an undeciphered Legend called Harlequin and Mr. Jenkins, in which every part of this exremely laughable speaking Pantomime is ustained by himself, with a verisimilitude of talent, and a rapidity of change of dress and character quite astonishing."

On the 7th of May, Mr. VILLIERS STEWART

canary yellow, bird of Paradise, marsh-mallow

offered a resolution, in the BRITISH HOUSE of Commons, pledging the House to consider, at an early period of the next session, the propriey of introducing into Ireland a system of Poor Laws, modified according to the peculiar condition of that country. After a debate of considerable length, the resolution was withdrawn; the mover declaring that he was entisfied with having caused a discussion of the question, and was willing to leave it to the consideration of the Government, by whom he trusted that some such measure would be introduced. The argunents chiefly urged in support of the proposition were that Poor Laws would promote the resience of larest landholders, check improvident narriages and excessive population, and relieve ENGLAND from the burden of supporting paupers from IRELAND. The IRESE members who opposed the motion are accused, in the MORNING CHRONICLE, of wishing "to have he making of poor, and to let the English mainain them." Mr. PEEL said:-"He would not pledge himself to introduce the principle of the English system of Poor Laws into Ireland without having first given the subject the fullest and most deliberate consideration, as to its effect on the state of pauperism in this country, and as to its probable result in giving poor but able bodied men in that country the right to demand assistance. He assured the Hon. Gentleman, that so far from having expressed any decided opinion on the question last Session, he had done will be could to show the enormous difficulties in the way of carrying into effect any system of Poor Laws. He still entertained that inion, and did not know what machinery rould be necessary for such a purpose. By re ecting the motion, the House w

In the Barrant House or Louis, on the 4th of May, the late LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND moved for the production of cartain letters between himself and the House SECRETARY, and then proceeded to vind cate himself from the "severe stigmt and rebuke" under which, as he said, he had been labouring. Having reason to believe that many of our readers desire an opportunity of seeing the correspondence tween the MARQUES and LORD WRITEron, which induced the recall of the former. we give the letters, accompanied by some of the remarks of LORS ANGERSEA, who asserted the King's authority for producing them. His introductory observations, wi numerous extracts from his letters, intended to show that he had not encourage the ROMAN CATHOLICS at the expense of the PROTESTANTS, and that he had kept Ministers well informed of the state of IRRLAND, we omit. After these he said:

My Lords, it is an erroneous view, I appropriately to suppose that my recall took place in consequence of the letter I wrote to the Catholic—(A laugh.—The Noble Marquis found some difficulty in designating Dr. Curtis, is, by the late Bill, it is made illegal to give Catholic difficulty in designating Dr. Curtis, as, by the late Bill, it is made illegal to give Catholic Bishops their titles.)—to the Most Rev. Dr. Curtis. This will be, I think, amply proved to your Lordships by dates. On December 22d, I received a letter from that Rev. Prelate, esvering one he had received from the Noble Duke at the head of the Government. I answered that letter on the instant; but owing to a pressure of business, which I well recollect, it was sure of business, which I well receiver, it was not possible for my Secretary to take a copy of that letter before the post went out on that day; it was not, therefore, sent from Dublin till the twenty-fourth, and could not reach Drogheda till the twenty-fifth. If Dr. Curtis actually sent off that letter by that day's post, it could not have reached his Majesty's Government till the 28th of December. On the 28th December, however, the noble Duke's letter is dated, by which I was receiled from Ireland. which I was recalled from Ireland. I prethat intention could not be first formed on the 28th. I have ascertained that the Noble Duke did not see his Majesty on that day; and as it was absolutely necessary that his Majesty's sanction should be obtained to a measure of that nature, I presume that my letter to Dr. Cartie could not possibly have occasioned my recall. Neither could it have been occasioned by the course of policy I pursued; for the policy sued was the same as that of his Majesty's nisters, though some unearings might period sued was the same as that of his Majesty's Ministers, though some uneasiness might perhaps be felt at the inconvenient seal with which I present the adoption of that policy which they have since so happily adopted.—(Hear, hear.) I present on their attention cortainly the consequences of that question they have since had the good fortune to carry. My recall, therefore, was set the consequence of the policy I pursued. Your Lordships will find there was another cause, and to that I shall now come. My recall took place in consequence of another circumstance, as it was announced to me on the part of the Noble Duke in a letter dated the 11th of November, which ended our correspondence, except my letter to ended our correspondence, except my let him, dated Nevember 14. I have received the highest authority permission to read these papers; and I think it necessary to state this for my justification. On my applying to that High Person, with a magnanimity neculiar to himself. Person, with a magnanimity peculiar to his Majesty—whose name is necessarily m ed here—cectared tanks and in sentiments.

sonal feeling, for the public knew his sentiments.

The letter from the Duke of Wellington to me was dated November 11, and is as fo

(Copy.) "London, November 11, 1228, "My DEAR LORD ANGLESEA, -I have been ver must DEAR LOAD ANGLESEA,—I have been very much disappointed by the decision to which you had come, not to take any steps to remove Mr. O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Steele from the Commission of the Peace of the county of Clare; or from that of any other county in which those gentlemen may be Justices of the Peace.

Peace.
"They both appeared in Ennis, on a day in which a "They both appeared in Emais, on a day in which a riot was expected, and preparations were made by the High Sheriff and by other hisgistrates to prevent it, or to mitigate its evil consequences, decorated with green ribands, known to be the insigns of an order established by the Rossin Catholic Association, and followed by a mob. Mr. O'Gorman Mahon is stated to have beld language to the officer commanding the troops in Emais that day, in presence of the troops, in respect to the conduct of the High Sheriff for bringing those troops to Ennis, which appears, to say the least of it, quite incompatible with discretion, or any sense of propriety; and as these facts appear to be alleged, not only by the High Sheriff, but by sixteen Magistrates who were that day present in Ennis, and since, as we understood, most oath by the officer commanding the troops, I must say, that aithough these gestlemes possibly have not been guilty of any crime for which they can be indicted in a Court of Law with a prospect of conviction and panishment, they have, in their conduct upon this consists, manifested such a disposition to disturb the public pence, and so much indiscretion, and such emission of respect to the High Sheriff of the county of Clara, and to the other Magistrates acting in concert with that offices. manifested such a disposition to disturb the put and so much indiscretion, and such emission to the High Sheriff of the county of Clare, a other Magistrates acting in concert with that the Government ought to have brought duct distinctly under the view of the Lord C with a view to his Lordship striking their nathe commission of the Pance in each of the Ireland in which they may be Justices.

"Mr. Steele is, it I am not mistaken, the who lately adjured the people in Limerick by legiance to the Roman Catholic Association—quil.

"I cannot express to you adequately the enter difficulties which these and other occurrences in create in all discussions with his Majesty. He is in Ireland the public peace is violated every dimpunity by those where daty it is to preserve that a formidable compiracy exists, and that a posed principal compirators, those where large conduct point them out as the sewered principal of the country, are admitted to the present Majesty's Representative in Ireland, and easily received with the King's most loyal subjects.

"I will not conceal from you likewise, that

" His Excellency the Most Noble the Most of Anglesca, K. G."

To this letter I replied on November

have received your letter of the 11th; withing can give me greater distress than to bear that

my conduct in carrying on the Government Ireland is displeasing to the King, and car rassing to his Majosty's Ministers.

"Deeply as I deplore it, I nevertheless rajin being made acquainted, sew for the first twith the view that is taken of it. Up to

a his Majorty, and embarrassing to his servants, I repeat that I deeply do but I can affirm that I have misled, I against no one; for before my departue against, I took every means within my respectfully to make known to the King I his Majorty's Representative; and I an explicit declaration before you, set and Lord Melbourne, of the view the great question which agitated this ad of the course that I should down it it to steer in regard to political and re-nities; and I assert, without fear of con-n; that I have serupulously acted in the that declaration.

shat declaration.
will now enter upon the charges made us, and I will afterwards treat of the we of gotting rid of the distressing which I am stated to have placed the nisters.

to the case of Mr. O'Gorman Mahon A Mahon west to Ensis, where a meeting, call-by the high sheriff of the county of Clare, and tended by a considerable number of Magis-sten, and assembled for the purpose of forming Brunswick club.

"Mr. Mahon's intention (as I have been told)

in to appear at the meeting, and to oppose the reject. He presented himself at the door, and ras refused admittance.

The High Shariff and the Magistrates having

he High Shariff and the Magistrates having headed that their meeting might create discoop, salled in a military force.

se subaltern, two serjeants and thirty-three and file, moved from Clare Castle, distant three miles. One captain, one subaltern, originals, one drummer and thirty rank and agreed from Tulis, distant about twelve

We not swent ; the datachments were dis-duction whilst they were filing into the gao! It Ranis, the convertation took place be-let. Mahon and the officer commanding datachments, upon which the affidavits were held, and with which you are, I believe, ac-

It seems you disapprove of my not having code the Chancellor to dismiss Mr. Mahon also Magistracy, in consequence of his increase conduct upon this occasion. Indecorous runing was; but I deem that if I had visited in the severity of dismissal, I should have rully of an act of unjustifiable harshness. It was the opinion of the law officers that the act, of decorous was not indictable. It that of the Chancellor, that if the depositions eath had been sent to them, he could legally have acted upon it. Upon what that would the Lord Lieutenant have to the description to these opinions, he have determined upon the dismissal of

leave here to quote a case somewhat

During the government of the Marquis Welby, the Law officers gave an opinion that probles and meetings, such as those of orangeit, were illegal." This opinion was communiof to the Magistratus. There was an Orange
that is the county of Monaghan afterwards.
Magistrate of the name of Johnston rode up
to meltitude with an orange riband in his
to asset; he was received with choers; a
plaint was made against him; he stated that
being was to get the people to disperse.
The matter was referred by the Lord Lieutenant
the Chancellor (Manners,) and it was not the Chancellor (Manners,) and it was not in 1827, by Mr. Brownlow, and the (then)

return to Mr. Mahon;—If his cor irable, what was that of the High heriff and of the other Magistrates? and how

were they to be dealt with?

"Is it legal to call a meeting for a political purpose that is so far likely to endanger a breach of the peace, that the very sheriff who calls it, and who presides at it, feels it necessary to protect hisself with the King's troops?

"After the most mature deliberation and consultation, I could not bring myself to exert such an act of authority as the dismissal of Mr. Mahou; and upon further reflection, I do now not repeat of the decision to which I came. I think it was just, and I am sure it was expedient.

"I cannot thus it would tend to the honour

of the King's crown and dignity, that the Re presentatives should esponse the cause of a shoriff against a magistrate, however culpable the latter may be, when the very error into which he was led was produced, if not by an illegal, at

he was led was produced, if not by an illegal, at all events by a very equivocal act of the sheriff himself. The meeting was, in fact, called for a purpose not known to the Constitution.

Of Mr. Steele I know nothing but by common report. I do not doubt that upon some occasion he used the words imputed to him, 'That he adjured his auditors, by their allegiance to the Catholic Association, to be tranquil!'

That neither he nor Mr. O'Gorman Mahon are fit characters for the Magisterial Bench, I am inclined to believe; but up to this period.

am inclined to believe; but up to this period, there is no fact against them that would justify the Lord Chanceller in removing them from it.

The imputation against Mr. Steele, to which you aliede, has, I should observe, never been de-

you also, has, I should observe, hever been deposed to.

"You say, 'I cannot express to you adequately the extent of the difficulties which these and other occurrences in Ireland create in all discussions with his Majesty. He feels that in Ireland, the public peace is violated every day with impunity by those whose duty it is to preserve it; and that the supposed principal conspirators, those whose language points them out as the avowed principal agitators of the country, are admitted to the presence of his Majesty's Representative in Ireland, and equally well reserved with the King's most loyal subjects."

"It is certainly the duty of Magistrates to preserve, not to violate, the peace. Would to God they all acted upon this principle! Mr. Mahoa and Mr. Steele are, no doubt, unfit Magistrates. No man of violent political and religious prejudices can be considered as an impartial Justice of the Peace; but I really do not know of their persons as conspirators, nor am I at all aware of the fermidable conspiracy of which you speak.

of I never saw these gentlemen in my life; and peremptorily deny that the avowed principal gritates or that any agitators whatever of the seastry, 'are admitted into my presence, and quality well received with the King's most loyal ablests.' But to whom can you possibly allude? I positively am unable to guess at your meaning. I to Klessra. O'Connell, Shiel, Lawless, O'Gorman Mahon, and Steele, of whom you speak?— I can easily dispose of. Mr. Shiel and two latter I have never seen. Mr. O'Conall eace asked for an audience—it was granted. I asentioned the circumstance to Mr. Peel, even before it occurred, and I afterwards informed him of the business upon which be came, and I have seen Mr. Lawless three times. Upon the first occasion he came with a deputation of manufacturers, within a few days after my arrival. I next met him at a ball at the Rotunda, and bowed to him, as I invariably do to all persons who make me an acknowledgment. It was in a very desired. chaowledgment. It was in a very crowded a at Kingstown, that I met him a third time, commend logsther, and unable to pass on, I skingly mid, I That I was glad to observe such characters could breathe in the same atmosphere. My next and last communication with hat gentleman was sending to have him arrest-

ed the information mentioned by you I am

To show how entirely his Majesty has been misinformed, I have desired it right to enter into an applanation of occurrences that I should otherwise have considered too trivial to notice.

The next bubject of reproof is, that I, together with the Lord Chancellor, paid a visit to the Lord Cloneury. When I went to his house all I knew of him was, that he was an actuse and intelligent. Magistrates an ardent lover of and intelligent Magistrate, an ardent lover of Ireland, an indefstigable supporter of her inte-rests, and a zealous friend to Catholic Emanei-

" During the time I was at Lyons (his resi dence,) I learned his earlier history. That he had been strongly suspected of Jacobinism at the commencement of the French Revolution; that he had been arrested upon suspicion of being implicated in O'Connor's treason; that he had been liberated for want of proof; but that he had subsequently been sent to the Tower, upon the auspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, from whence he had been again liberated without trial, and therefore I have a right to sup-

pose without guilt.

"Lord Cloncarry has, within a few days, attended the Catholic Association. This is the first time he has done so since my arrival; and so little is he in the habit of attending, that I positively did not know, until I saw his speech, that he belonged to the Association. But, with what view did he go there upon a late occasion To suppress, if possible, one of these pernicious resolutions that could have been passed, and that the law could not touch—I mean the nonatercourse system. Unable wholly to succeed he, however, effected the postponement of the question, and in using his endeavors to have it set aside, I am desirous that you should notice the drift of his observations.

"From all I can learn, and from all I have seen, I believe Lord Cloneurry to be a sedate, loyal subject, and one of the best and most impartial Magietrates of Ireland.

" If those who arraign my conduct will obtain information from an untainted source, I feel the most perfect confidence that I shall obtain the applause of my Sovereign, and the good opinion and good will of his Majesty's Ministers with whom I serve. "I am willing, and, indeed, extremely anxious

to put my measures to any test, being fully sa-tisfied that the more they are investigated, the more favorably they will be judged; and I have the strongest conviction upon my mind, that the course I have pursued, is that alone which could have kept this country in the state of tran-

quillity it now enjoys.

"There is a cry that the Government has lost its power, that the laws are set at defiance, that the Catholic Association has usurped the reins of Gove nment. "I dony the facts. I assert that the law i

full vigor, that there is nothing within the law that may not at this moment be effected with perfect facility.
"Let it be shown that the law authorities

and that expediency demands the suppression of the Catholic Association, and of the Brunswick Clube, aye, and the disarming the yeomanry at the same time, and I will undertake to effect it, most without the loss of life.
"I assert that the power of the Government

is unimpaired, notwithstanding the insiduous efforts that are not only publicly but privately making to undervalue and undermine it for every "I have stated what I conceive the power o

the Government to be, but I am not prepared to my that it would be expedient to exert it at this moment. On the contrary, my policy has been, and will continue to be, whilst I am left here, to avoid the collision of parties by every possible means, short of conpromising the honor of

"To deprecate the teazing system of attack-ing every minor offence, of which the issue upon trial would be doubtful, and which is lia-ble to produce irritation, without effecting a salutary lesson and permanent good.

"I would not recommend any attempt to put down the Catholic Association under the existing law, because that body has been tolerated for many years (part of that time, even during the existence of a law passed for the express purpose of its suppression,) when no recent weighty offence can be urged against its proceedings, which has not heretofore occurred, and

"It remains for me now only to add that I have no object in holding my present post, but that of pleasing my King, and serving my coun-

try. effect the latter, I incur the displeasure of the King, and lose the confidence of his Majesty's servants, there cannot be a doubt that I ought not to remain in Ireland.

ot to remain in Ireland.
"To whatever decision the King and his Majesty's Ministers may come with respect to the policy to be adopted in future towards this country, his Majesty may possibly feel the expediency of making a change in the Government of Ireland; I therefore request that you will of-fer to his Majesty my humble and dutiful assurance that in such an event it will be my mos anxious wish to facilitate this measure, by ing his Majesty's wishes in the manner the least embarrassing, both as to time, to manner, and to circumstance. But if, on the contrary, it should be his royal pleasure that I should have the honour of still remaining as his representa-tive, I will faithfully and zealously continue my exertions to maintain the honour, the dignity, and the stability of the Government which has been entrusted to me.- I am, my dear Duke of Wellington, yours very sincerely, (Signed) "ANGLESEA.

(Signed) "ANGLESEA.
"To his Grace the Duke of Wellington," &c. To this I received an answer from the noble Duke at the head of the Administration, dated Nov. 19, 1828, which was as follows:-

" London, Nov. 19, 1828. "MY BEAR LORD ANGLESEA-I did not receive "MY DEAR LORD ANGLESSA—I did not receive till yesterday your letter of the 15th, in answer to mine of the 11th. You tell me that you have 'up to the moment been left entirely in ignorance, not only as to my intentious in regard to Ireland, but also as to my sentiments in regard to your policy." I thought that since your sppointment to the Government of Ireland, there had been the most unrestructed communication of the critical of the contraction Government of Ireland, there had been the most unreserved communication of the opinion of the King's
servants, as to the practical course to be pursued under the various contingencies that have arisen; assurances given of the most cordial support throughout any difficulties that might occur, and of a willingness to bear the full share of any responsibility.

"Putting out of the question your sentiments upon
the Roman Catholic question, which have no connection with discussions arising out of your administration
of the Government, I beg to remind you that I did
write to you some time ago on that subject.

"Whatever may be the determination of the King
and his servants upon that subject, it is the duty of

"Whatever may be the determination of the King and his servants upon that subject, it is the duty of the Government of Iraland to enforce the existing law; and there can be no intention in respect to legislation, nor any state of circumstances in Ireland, to which the observations in my letter to you of the 11th inst, would not be applicable.

"I perfectly recollect that you did declare, that you meant to administer the laws with the strictest impartiality; and that the fullest assent was given by those who heard you, and is still given to that principle of Government in the administration of affairs in Ireland. You are quite mistaken if you suppose that ple of Government in the administration of affairs in Ireland. You are quite mistaken if you suppose that you are the first Lord Lieutenant who has governed Ireland with an impariial hand.

"Admitting, as I do fully, that the Government of Ireland ought to be administrated with Ireland ought to be administrated with Ireland ought to be administrated."

me with a deputation of manufacturers, a few days after my arrival. I next met a ball of the Rotmada, and bowed to him, variably do to all persons who make me inewiseignent. It was in a very crowded at Lingstown, that I met him a third time, observing him and fir Harcourt Lees and logsther, and unable to pass on, I by mid, "That I was glad to observe such there could breathe in the same atmosexpress, that the law in Ireland ought to be resolut

and impartially administered.

"In respect to Mr. Mahon, you say that it would not tend to the honour of the King's grown that his representative in Ireland about exposus the source of the their actions are supposed to the course of the their actions.

army, in the presence of the troops, in abuse conduct of the High She iff for calling them or the conduct of the lings Spent for cating them from their quarters? I am the more confident in my own opinion upon this subject, because it agrees with that held by the Irish Government. They received the written reports of the conduct of Mr. Mahou; and, instead of then deciding that it would be trend to the honour of the King's crown that the King's to the honour of the King's cown that the King's Representative should expose the same of the She Representative should expositions upon eath. For what! Because the affair appeared to them, as it did, and does now, to me, to be of importance; but when the amora depositions confirmed the written reports, it was found that the Sheriff had not acted wisely, and it at Mr. O'Gorman Mahon ought to be supported in his conduct in that affair. I cannot comilier this has the policy to which I accounted

to be the policy to which I assented.

But the papers which I have read upon this subcet transmitted by the Government of Ireland, inform us that Mr. O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Steele appeared that day in Emis, descrited by the order of the Roman Catholic Association, in green ribands, of the Homan Catholic Association, in green ribands, and followed by a mob. The occasion was one on which, winely or otherwise, the High Sheriff and other Magistrates had numbbed at Emis to form a Brunswick Citth, and the troops had been brought to the town to prevent a rist. Was this conduct in Mr. O. Gorman Mahon and Mr. Steele that of men in whose judgment and discretion, as Justices of the Peace, the Lord Lieutenant or the Lord C. ancello freland eas place any reliance?
"You have not noticed this fact in your answer to

In respect to Mr. Steele, in addition to his con duct in Emis and that with which I see since he has been charged—viz: marching with a mob at his been through the most disturbed districts of the countie of Limerick and Tipperary, from chapel to chape of Limerick and Tipperary, from chapel to chapel, to harangue the people—he has been charged with the act of conjuring a mob, by their adlegance to the Roman Cathone Association, to remain tranquit. Is the fact true or otherwise! If there is a doubt, inquiry ought to be made either by the Lord Chancel-lor or the Government; and if the case turns out to be true, I am contineed that there is no man who will say that Mr. Seerie's name ought to continue in the commission of the prace, whether his conduct brattributed to folly, inamity or disaffiction, or that the King's represent-tive can be accused of partialty for urging the Lord Chancelor to remove him.

"It never has been the practice in Ireland to confine removals from the commission of the peace to

fac removals from the commission of the pelice to cases in which indictable offences have been commiteases in which indictable offences have been commit-ted. The utmost danger to the peace of the country-might be the consequence of its being understood that junices of the peace were irremovable, do what acts and hold what language they may, provided only that they steer clear of an indictable offence. "I contend, then, that it cannot be deemed incon-

distent with the most strictly impartial administration of the Government of Ireland, to notify to persons who have conducted themselves as Mr. O Gorman that the King had no further occasion for their ser

"In respect to Lord Clonestry, I did not advert "In respect to Lord Cloueurry, I did not advert to his former history—anly to his being a member of the Roman Catholic Association, and to his having attended the association shortly after the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor had honored him with a visit. In answer, you tell me that he went there for the purpose of a socuraging the system proposed of not dealing with Protestants. His object in going there is very little to the purpose; but having referred to the newspaper report, I see that it expressly states that Lord Cloneurry retired from the meeting before the discussion about dealing with Protestants came on. He made a speech, however, in the Association that day, which I will not copy, as this letter is afready too long, but which, in say the least of it, is worthy of an agustor and a partizen, but least of it, is worthy of an agitator and a partizan, but quite unworthy of a Nobleman who deserves the ho nour of receiving the Lord Lieutenant at his house— a Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor presiding

ver an important system of Government.

"But I still am of opinion that, considering the conduct of the Association, the speeches which have the mane there, and the donors entertained of the legality of such an assembly (to say the least of it,) the members of it are not exactly the persons to be encouraged by the Government of Ireland, which intends to conduct its administration impartially.

"I will not now enter farther into the discussion of

whither there is not a conspiracy in Ireland. Upon the first point, I hope we shall soon have the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in Ireland, called for some time ago. I admit that there is but little legal proof of the existence of the conspiracy; but there is much of mersi proof which I canted but but there is much of moral proof, which, I cannot but think, deserves the attention of Government.

"It is perfectly true that till I had occasion to write you on the 11th inst. respecting Mr. Malon and Mr. Steele, I did not mention to you the King's feelings upon affairs in Ireland. I did not do so, besause I was in hopes that in the progress of event the King might see reason to shange his opinions, and because it is really very painful to notice matters which would be of a private nature, if they had not a bearing upon public affairs. I might have, at an earlier period, expressed the pain I felt at the attendance of gentlemen of your household, and even of your family, at the Roman Catholic Association. I could not but feel that such attendance must expose our Government to mi-construction. But I was have always felt that if these impressions upon the King's mind should remain—and I must say that recent transactions have given fresh cause for them-1 could not avoid to mention them to you in a private communication, and to let you know the embarrass communicating sooner that they existed; but, considering their continued existence, and the renewed cause for them, I should be still more blamed if I

d not mention them to you at all.
"Ever, my dear Lord Angleses, yours most sin-(Signed) "WELLINGTON." To this letter I sent a reply, which was dated the 23d of November, 1828, which was in the

" Phœnix Park, Nov. 23, 1828. "MY DEAR DUKE OF WELLINGTON .- I have reeived your letter of the 19th. It is not necessary that should reply to it at great length; for after very carefully examining and comparing it with mine of the 11th, I find little in it beyond a repetition of accusa-tions already amply answered and refuted.

"I have also attentively read the copy of my letter of the 14th, and there is not in it a sentiment express-

following terms:-

ed, or a word written, to which I do not strictly ad-here. I will merely observe that, in representing my ignorance of your intentions in regard to Ireland, I could only allude to your future policy, by a know-ledge of which I might have been mainly assisted; for, although it is quite clear that a country must be governed by existing laws, yet it may be well thought to be a question of expediency to what extent they are to be exercised; and here the Governor becomes a responsible, and I have not been at all designs of ble; and I have not been at all desirous of responsible; and I have not been shrinking from the responsibility.

To this, my Lords, I should add one thing with respect to the Lord Cloneurry, which pro-bably was not known to the Noble Duke now at he head of his Majesty's Administration; and that is, that when the King was in Ireland. Lord Clonearry was in constant attendance on is Majesty, and sat at his table .- (Hear, bear.) -The fact was, my Lords, that Lord Cloncurry thought himself very ill-used in the time of his late Majesty, having been confined twice on two charges, of which no proof could be addu-ced, and he had been on both occasions discarged without being brought to trial. In consequence of this, he had determined, when the King visited Ireland, not to approch his Majesty; and the King, on hearing this, caused Lord Cloneurry to be sent for. His Lordship then came, and was very well received by his Majesty, and attended upon him, and sat at his table .-(Hear, hear.)—Then, one word as to my unfortunate son and some of my Staff visiting the Catholic Association. I may state, that it was no more than some of the Staff of my illustrious predecessor had done. The truth is, my Lords, that the Catholic Association was considered in Dublin as a lion, and the strangers went to visit it, as they went to the Corn-Exchange, or to Exeter 'Change, to see the wild beasts. Now, when I received the first letter from the Noble Duke, the impression on my mind decidedly was that I would be recalled, and the second

hope that upon that recommendation the state of affairs in Ireland, and all the circumstances, unwise; but was Mr. Mahon justified in taking on himself to correct others in authority? Was it corross conduct in him (bearing the King's commission) to address himself as he slid to the officers as it had been imagined to deserve. On that as it had been imagined to deserve. On the head I was undeceived by the letter from the Noble Duke of the 28th of December, from which I was very sensible that the relation be-tween me as Lord Lieutenant and the King's Ministers could not longer exist. That letter was as follows:-

THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF MARCH

" To all topics, then, that are treated of in first letter, and which are repeated in that of the 19th would be superfluous to reply. "I now proceed to the new matter contained i

"You say, that I am mistaken, if I suppose that am the first Lord Lieutenant who has governed Ire land with an imperial hand. " I really suppose no such thing; and I am sure then not any expression in my letter that will bear tha

"In truth, I need only go back to the last Admi-istration of Ireland—to the Government of the Mar-uis Wellesley—to discover that ' mine is not a novel ale of governing."
"I observe in every public act of Lord Wellesley,

not merely the intention, but the fulfilment of the not merely the intention, out the remained principle of governing.

"In answer to what you observe regarding the conduct of the Irish Government, upon the affair of Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, at Eunis, I can only say that it eems to me to have been entirely consistent.

the ordinary characts of communication. It was thought of sufficient consequence to require a deposi-tion upon oath. This was turnished. It was delaberately considered; and in concurrence with the opi-nion of the Lord Chancellor, I did not think fit to take a y measure upon it. The propriety of this decision is matter of opinion; I retain mine.

"That the mere circumstance of Mr. Mahon and Mr. Steele riding about the country in green ribands is to be considered sufficient to justify their diamissal

rom the Magistracy, I cannot admit. Have they ap scared up in the scat of justice with these part slours? No. When they do, the Chancellor wi thow how to deal with them.
"In the case I quoted of Mr. Johnston, who, deed

rated with an orange riband, actually havangued a mob (and that immediately after the passing of the Act, now extract, in which party badges were forbidden,) the Chancellor Mannera did not feel himself justified on taking any step.

"In regard to Mr. Steelet there is no doubt that he

had been attending various chapels, and haranguing the congregations. I have directed a particular inquiry to be made, for the purpose of obtaining authen-tic information as to the expressions to which you al-iude; and the attention of Law the Officers will be called to the subject, when I shall consider and confer, as I d d in the case of Mr. Mahon, and inform you of the

"I have little to add to what I have already sain "I have little to add to what I have already said concerning Lord Cloneurry. I believe him to be a loyal subject, a good man, and an exemplary magistrate; and I cannot consent to abandon the exercise of my own discretion, in selecting those with whom I may deem it expedient and prudent to hild an intercourse. But even if I were mistaken in the character of my Lord Cloneurry, and that he is not what I suppose him to be, I am sure I shall not be thought arrogant in expressing a conviction that there is something in my own character, and in my well-known devoted and affectionate at achment to the King, which ought to shield me from the imputation of having selected and encouraged as acquaintance those who are ill-affected to his Majesty's person as d Government.

"I have, in fact, been most anxious to imitate, so far as my humble faculties would permit, the example of his Majesty himself during his visit to Ireland; and

far as my humble faculties would permit, the example of his Majesty himself during his visit to Ireland; and have serupulously attended to the king's benign and paternal admonition, when his Majesty quitted this kinglom—to inculeate good fellowship and cordinity amongst all classes, and to promote conciliation.

"Your observation upon the circumstance of my son, and of some of the Officers of my Staff, visiting the Cartodia As a disting.

the Catholic Association, has hurt and surprised me. "A short time after my arrival, three or four of them strayed into their debating room from curiosity. They were unexpected, and they imagined they were adposition them not to repeat their visit, and to avoid all clubs or meetings of a political character, and it cost them nothing to obey the injunction. Yet this is remarked upon as a stain upon me, as if I had "The letter I wrote to Mr. Lamb upon the

sion would show sufficiently that I disapproved of it; although I certainly did not attach that importance to it you appear to think it deserved.

"I observe that you consider our late painful cor-

respondence as private, yet the subjects are chiefly of a public character.

"You certainly have the power of considering it so, or not; but I must reserve to myself the same liberty, or not, but I must reserve to my self the same interry, if it should hereafter become necessary for my justification; and I sincerely believe that I can justify every act—nay, I will even go further, and express my conviction, that if the King had the same opportunity that I have of witnessing the present state of the country, his Majesty would be satisfied that a sound and project that had been extended. By the country has been expressed. dent policy had been exercised. B lieve me, my dea

D. ke of We ling on,
"Very sincerely yours,
"ANGLESEA. "To his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G.

(Copy.) "London, December 28, 1828.

"My DEAR LORD ANGLESEA,—I have been very sensible, since I received your last letter, that the correspondence which that letter terminated had left us in a relation towards each other which ought not to exist between the Lord Lieutenant and the King's Minister; and could not continue to exist without great inconveni-ence and injury to the King's service. I refrained from acting upon this feeling till I should be able to consult with my colleagues, and I took the earliest opportunit which the return to town of those who were absent which the return to town of those who were absent arforded, to obtain their opinion, which concurred with
my own. Under these circumstances, having taken the
King's pleasure upon the subject, his Majesty has desired
me to inform you, that he intends to relieve you from
the Government of Ireland. I will shortly notify the arrangements which will become necessary in consequence.
Believe me ever yours most sincerely,
(Signed). "WE LLINGTON.

"His Excellency the Marquis of Anglesea, K. G." In answer I wrote this letter of date the 30th December, to the Noble Duke at the head of the dministration:-

(Copy.) " Phonix Park, 90th Dec. 1828. "My DEAR DURE OF WELLINGTON, -I have re-ceived your letter of the 28th, informing me of the King's intention to relieve me from the Government of

"I will hold myself in readiness to obey his Majesty's commands the moment I shall receive them. Believe me yours most sincerely.

(Signed) "ANGLESEA.

(Signed)
"To his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G., &c.' If the matter had terminated here, the House would never have been troubled with the subject as his Majesty unquestionably had a right to recall his Lord Lieutenants whenever he pleased, whatever might be the reasons; and therefore although I would have been disappointed that the state of Ireland, and the circumstances in which I was placed, did not meet with a closer nvestigation, I should have felt it my duty to have been silent about the matter. But as all this was followed by a stronger reproof, than was, perhaps, ever given to a public officer, I thought it right to bring the whole matter before this house, as far as I had the opportunity to do so. I received this letter, dated the 10th January, 1829, from the Home Secretary:-

(Copy.) Whitehall, Jan. 10, 1829.
"My Load,—It is my duty to acquaint your Excellency that his Majesty's Government have taken into their consideration a letter which has been published in the Newspapers, purporting to have been addressed by your Excellency to the Rev. Dr. Curtis, of the authenthe Newspapers, purporting to have been addressed by your Excellency to the Rev. Dr. Curia, of the authenticity of which there can be no question. It appears to his Majesty's Government, that in addressing that letter to Dr. Curtia, your Excellency acted in a manner unconsistent with your duty as his Majesty's Representative in Ireland, and they have advised his Majesty to signify his pleasure to your Excellency, that you should return to England, placing the Government of Ireland, for the present, in the hands of Lords Justices.

"I encl-se his Majesty's warrant, authorizing your Excellency to constitute the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, and the Commander of the Troops of Ireland, to be his Majesty's Justices in your Excellency's absence, or until his Majesty's further pleasure be signified; and I am to convey to your Excellency his Majesty's command, that their appointment may take place accordingly. I have the honour to be, with great truth and regard, my Lord.

"ROBERT PEEL."

To this I tendied by the following letter dated

le Phrenix Park, Jan. 14, 1829. (Copy) "Sin-I have received your letter of the 10th Ja-nuary, notifying to me, that his Majesty's Government and taken, into their consideration, a letter which had seen published in the newspapers, purporting to have seen addressed by me to the Rev. Dr. Curtis; that it appeared to his Government, that in writing that letter, to Dr. Curtis, I had acted in a manner inconsistent with my duty as his Majesty's Representative in Ireland; and that they had advised his Majesty to signify his pleasure to me that I about a few me that I are the significant to the me that I about a few me that I also had a few me that I o me, that I should return to England, placing the Go-ernment of Ireland, for the present, in the hands of Lords Justices, and enclosing to me his Majesty's war-Lord Chancellor, and the Commander of the Troops, to be his Majesty's Justices in my absence, or until his Majesty's further pleasure be signified.

Majesty's further pleasure be signified.

Li consequence of the Duke of Wellington's letter to me of the 28th December, informing me that he was sensible that a correspondence which had taken place between his Grace and me had left us in a relation towards each other which ought not to exist between the Lord Lieutenant and the King's Minister, and that his Lord Licutement and the King's Minister, and that his colleagues concurred in that opinion; and that having taken his Majesty's pleasure upon the subject, his Majesty had desired his Grace to inform me, that he intended to relieve me from the Government of Ireland; I informed his Grace, by my letter on the 30th of December, that I would hold myself in readiness to obey his Majesty's commands the moment I should receive

"It is therefore only necessary for me now to state, "It is therefore only necessary for me now to state for the information of his Majesty's Government, that I have given the necessary directions for the appoint-ments of Lords Justices in obedience to his lajesty's commands, and that I shall forthwith repair to England.

"I have the honour to be with truth and regard,
"Sir, your most obedient and faith a l servant, " ANGLESEA.

(Signed)
"To the Right Hon. Robert Peel." Now, my Lords, it is necessary to state to your Lordships what may be proved on oath at your Lordship's bar. I allude to the opinion in Ireland on these matters when my recall was announced .- So anxious indeed was I to make that letter purely private and confidential, that even carried it to my Secretary to be franked; and not satisfied even with that, I wrote upon it the words private and confidential, so that it might be considered as the letter of a private individual, and not as the communication of the Lord Lieutenant. I received the letter, informing me that I was to be relieved from the duties of the Government, on the 30th of De-cember. The report that I was recalled soon became prevalent, and at ten o'clock in the morning the Chief Secretary (Lord Levison Gower) and Mr. Attorney-General Joy came to the Phonix Park, along with others, in order to ascertain the fact. They declared that an extraordinary degree of excitement prevailed amongst all classes in consequence of this event; and at three o'clock other influential persons, who came from Dublin for the same purpose repeated the report of the agitated state of the public mind, and implored me either to contradict the report of the recall if I could, or at least to apply some remedy to that alarming was visible in the movements o he people of Dublin. To contradict the report was impossible, for on the table before me lay the letter of my recall from the Government of Ireland, and it was equally impossible, I con-ceived, to apply a remedy for the agitation, because I could not so far conpromise the situation which I held as to communicate with the agitators upon that subject to which the agita-tion was to be attributed. On the return to Dublin of those persons who had visited me in the course of the day, they saw the leading Members of the Association who were anxious o ascertain the truth of the report, and they also made strong representations upon the subject of the alarming feverish distress and excitement which prevailed among the people, and hey stated, that as the Association was to meet on the next day, it was much to be feared they would pass some very violent resolutions. And who hear me not to allow themselves to believe for an instant that I attributed this fever, and this alarm, and this excitement upon the report of my recall, to any personal love which the Catholic people of Ireland bore to me or to my administration of the Government. No such thing; I never for an instant attributed their conduct to any such cause. I attributed it to the natural source—that source which must have been obvious to every man. They felt that the question of Catholic emancipation must be disposed of. They felt a conviction that the moment was at last come when the Ministry had come to a determination not to entertain that question. They imagined that my dismissal from the Government was connected with that resolution, and it was the cause in which they felt so deep an interest, that was despaired of at the time when this agitation prevailed. I was pressed on all hands to do something, however, to allay this irritation, and it at length

at that moment, and I said to those that applied to me, "Go to Dr. Curtis, and if you think, upon the perusal of that letter that any good use can be made of it, you are at liberty to use t." The letter was, in consequence of a permission thus obtained, published the next morning, and the effect of its appearance was almost magical. It was almost impossible to conceive that such consequences could have resulted from making use of such a document, but it produced instantaneous tranquillity; and from the manner in which its sentiments were taken up by the Association, I am confident it tended much to prevent any disturbance of the public tranquillity. I do not mean to say, my Lords, that there ever was any fear of insurrection. That I never feared, but I do say that there was at that moment such a feeling of discontent and irritation in the minds of the people as would have rendered it exceedingly diffi-cult to preserve the public peace, and a due respect for the Government. I now wish to call your Lordship's attention to the words of the letter itself. I wish your Lordships to consider it in the spirit and in the feelings with which it was written, and I can assure your Lordships at the very outset, that the spirit and the feelings were on my part perfectly kind. The letter gave advice to the Catholics, which recent circumstances have proved to be wellfounded. It proved indisputably that any appeal to brute force could not advance their cause, and pointed out to them that their only resource was to be found in the wisdom of the Legislature. Where, then, I would ask, is the nischief of which I have been charged with producing, by the publication of that letter? has been said, however, that I recommended agitation. I would those who make that charge, to point out to me a single paragraph which could be construed into an invitation to agitation. On the contrary, the whole course of my policy-the whole study of my Government, was to suppress agitation, and to silence agitators. I must take leave to refer to that letter in illeration of this assertion, and I shall read the only paragraph which can bear in the remotest possibility such an interpretation. I should like, indeed, to take the letter to pieces, and to read it paragraph by paragraph, as the best illustration of its tenor; but, as I have already troubled your Lordships with so many documents. I shall take leave merely to refer to that which bears upon this part of the question. pass by all which touch upon the impossility of carrying the question by force, or of burying it in oblivion, and come at once to that upon which, I presume, the charge is founded. The words are these, "What I do recommend is, that the measure should not for a moment be lost eight of." Is there any recommendation to agitation in that? "That anxiety hould continue to be manifested; that all contitutional (in contradistinction to merely legal) neans should be resorted to forward the cause." I am told there is a good deal of cavilling at this expression. I have heard it is asserted that this may be construed into an incitement to

flashed across my mind that some use might be

made of that disastrous letter to which so much

allusion has been made. It occurred to me that

some good might arise from the recommenda-

tions contained in that letter, being made public

understood that what I recommended is an exertion purely within the bounds of the law, and that the Government was not to be satisfied with any thing which was not most strictly within legal and constitutional limitation. however, I am on that part of the subject, I must say, that during the whole of my residence in Ireland, I never recollect of hearing from he mouth of more than one person that the Catholic Association was an illegal assembly; I never could find any person who, as the law then stood, could make that assertion. I say again, my recommendation was, "that all purely Constitutional means should be resorted to to forward the cause of the Catholics, but at the same time, with the most submissive obedience to the laws." This was the advice contained in that letter, and it is my confident belief, that if that letter had not been published, and if that advice had not been so implicity followed, the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Gorerament would not have been in a condition to bring forward that Bill which has been recently carried so triumphantly through both Houses of Parliament. I am confident, indeed, that the country would not have remained in that state of peace which would have warranted its introduction.—(Hear, hear.)—It is not my wish to detain the House longer; I feel that I have already trespassed to much upon its attentions. All I have to say is, that your Lordships are now in possession of the whole of the circum stances connected with my recall. I leave mysolf in your hands, and whatever may be your opinion of my conduct, I shall bow with resignation to your decision.

From a late London Paper.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE BIRMINGHAM PET. and the COVENTRY BUTCHER, for 50% a side.

The description of this fight lies in a nut-shell; we shall therefore proceed without palayer about the appearance of the road, or the Brummagem hard and soft toddlers, &c. &c. but come at once to the ground. The place fixed upon for the mill was Canwell Gate, about eleven miles from Birthingham, and four from Litchfield, the spot where Sampson defeated Hall. The F. P. C. ropes and stakes were efected upon a dry piece of ground by Oliver and Fogo, and the men came in bang-up style to the outer ring, at ten minutes to one o'clock. Perking the Coventry Butcher, was the first to doff his canter in the ring, he was attended by Ned Stockman and Homer. The challenge was soon answered by Preston, the Birmingham Pet, who was looked after by Philip Sampson and Welch Davies. The work of peeling having been performed, at four minutes to one both put dista suppeared at the scratch, 7 to 4, and 2 to 1 on Preston.

Preston weighted 11 stone 3 lbs., and Perkins 12 stone.

Round 1. Nothing could exceed the beautiful condition of Preston; he looked the picture of health, and the smile of confidence beamed upon his counternance. He came up to his man, shook hands, and in the twinking of an eye was in a delightful fighting attitude. Perkins 10 of the procession of the smile of confidence beamed upon his counternance. and the COVENTRY BUTCHER, for 30% a sid

the smile of confidence beamed upon his counterance. He came up to his man, shook hands, and in the twink-ling of an eye was in a delightful fighting attitude. Perkins looked equally confident, smiled, and modded at his friends. He set to rather awkwardly, exposing himself at all points, and twisting his arms round. Preston made play, but no mischief. Perkins then ran in, and before Preston could recover himself from the alteration produced in his position in making the first play, he was grassed. Loud shouts from the Coventry Beys, and the odds immediately changed from 2 to 1 to 5 to 4. This round occupied exactly 40 seconds.

2. Perkins appeared determined not to lose time, and to act upon the bustling system, and Preston evinced that he was ready to receive and job him. The former shot out with his right and left, but both were neally stopped by the Pet. The Coventry Boy, however, was not to be denied, and went in, but was received with a flush his from the left hand of Presson, which drew interblood. The latter was nevertheless thrown.

3. By the advice of Sampson, Preston dropped his arms a trife, thereby not only making his position one of the most elegant we ever saw, but ready at every point for the reception of his antagonist. At this moment Perkins was twirting his arms about in so peculiar a manner, that we can only compare them to the wings of a windmill, when in full sail. At last, when his arms had gone round the certain number of times, he came within distance, and let out with both, but the Pet breaking ground, to a nicety avoided the intended anisitation.

within distance, and let out with both, but the Pet breaking ground, to a nicety avoided the intended ninitation and in return jobbed the butcher, and follo til a close ensued, which terminated with a fan, rerkind being the undermost. 2 to 1 on Preston. 4. Perkins all alive, bored in, napped pepper, but continued to the order.

4. Perkins all alive, bored in, napped pepper, but continued to throw his man.

5. This was a most admirable round. Sampson, in the course of his instructions, recommended his man (Preston) to make up to the butcher's nob, and walk upon it with a chopper, and we will venture to assert, that no master ever any his orders so readily executed, for the pupil made Phil's favorite dodge, put the ribbonial off his guard, slapped out with terrific force, and lodged his appendage of digits fairly on the sand receptacle, producing a current of claret, which flowed down his index in copious streams. This movement seemed to create a degree of alarm, and consequent withness in Perkins, which had not before displayed itself. He run in like a bull-dog, but napped itagain, and the Pet closing, managed to circumvent the neck of his opponent with his left arm, commenced a "chancery suit," and after having set forth at some length, many foreible and convincing arguments as to the infallibility

the Pet closing, managed to circumvent the neck of his opponent with his left arm, commenced a "chancury suit," and after having set forth at some length, many forcible and convincing arguments as to the infallibility of his autagonist's case, threw him most tremendously. The shouts for Preston were here almost autousding; indeed, we should be induced to suppose that the greater part of the looker-on were blessed with double lungs. The betting changed to five to one on Preston.

6. When the men came up, the effects of the last round were strongly developed on the phis of Perkins; and his second, the "Lively Kid," favored the audience with no inconsiderable quantity of chaff, with the hopes of diverting the attention of his opponent, but it was no go. "All gammon—won't fit my man," said Phil, he'a awake to your tricks, Ned," The position in the argumentum ad hominem, which Sampson had taken, was fully corroborated by the steadinese of Pre ton, who was, as one of the spectators said, "as cool as a cowfully corroborated by the steadiness of Pre. ton, who was, as one of the spectators said, "as cool as a cow-kumber," and appeared to pay less attention to what was passing, in the way of discussion, than any man we ever saw. Indeed, his darxlers were not to be drawn from their set upon his man. The teasers Perkine had received in the last round, seemed to have caused an abatement in his rushing inclination, but the Pet being aware that he had reduced the bulk of his opponent, as far as regarded strength, nearly to his own, went in, and very quietly put in a rattler with his left upon the right aye of his adversary, drove him to the ropes, again put his nob into Chaucery, and followed up his suit in admirable style. Perkins, however, eventually got down, pulling the Brummagem upon him. Ten to one on Preston.

admirable style. Perkins, however, eventually got down, pulling the Brummayem upon him. Ten to one on Preston.

7. Perkins retreated, the Pet cautiously following until he had got him into a corner, when he placed two severe hits, which told tales. Perkins slipped, and Preston caught him against the ropes, putting his head into a dangerous position; but the brave fellow, in the most generous manner, refused to hit him, and throwing his arms up, let Perkins fall, whilst he himself walked away.—(Loud cries of "Bravo, bravo, Preston.")

8. Perkins now had recourse to the rushing-in system, but was net with wonderful precision by a well-directed blow on the os-frontis. The Pet then withdrew, hit him again, and closing, threw Perkins heavily. 20 to 1 on Preston.

9. This was a tremendous round, so far as punishment was concerned. Perkins appeared to have determined that his head should be turned to the purpose of a chopping-block—in he went head foremost. The Permet him with one of the severest blows we ever any delivered between the "organs of light," then cheed, and fibbed away till he was tired, and Perkins went down, all but done. A guines to a shilling on the Pet. 10. Perkins, truly game, came up with spirit, and met with severe punishment, and went down amidst cries of "Take him away" from all quarters.

11. Same as last.

12. In this round Perkins made a desperate effort, but

11. Same as last.
12. In this round Perkins made a desperate effort, b

12. In this round Perkins made a desperate effort, but it was of no use, nature had already been too closely Pres-sed, and Preston hit him down with two becay conkers. The Pet showed no signs of distress.

13. Perkins came up a most pitiable object, the cries of "take him away," becoming louder and lender; but his game would not yield to the judgment of the speciators, and he was enxious to prove that he would not give in ao long as the remotest chance existed of a bucky hit giving him an opportusity of coming of the concurrer. He stood up, but could not do-"not nothing"—he received a few additional favours from the Pet, who eventually sent him down all of a heap; and when times was called, worn out nature compelled his seconds to acknowledge that he was done.

REMARKS.

The fight lasted fifteen minutes. Better game was

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REMARKS.

The fight lasted fifteen minutes. Better game was never displayed, but Perkin's qualifations cannot be put in competition with those of the victor. With a country novice, however, he may prove a very troublesome contouer, as he has a dangerous right-handed hit, and can throw well, but we certainly recommend him never again to fight a scientific pagilist. Of Preston we cannot speak in terms of too high praise. He fought manfally, hit terrifically, stopped beautifully, and scorned to take the feast advantage; although numerous opportunities occurred to him of delivering punishment at times which he most nobly refused to embrace. When it is taken into consideration that Preston is not 19 years of an ever been beaten, and has now won a fight without the least mark, and beaten a man a stone heavier than the self—a man who has always bimest been processed.